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THE WORK

OF

THE MARYLAND SOCIETY,

OF THE

Sons of the American Revolution.

1889 to 1902.

THE RESURRECTION OF PEGGY STEWART DAY.

THE BRONZE TABLET MARKING OLD CONGRESS HALL.

THE MONUMENT TO MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED.

MARKING THE GRAVE OF MAJ.-GEN. WM. SMALLWOOD.

THE MARYLAND REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT.

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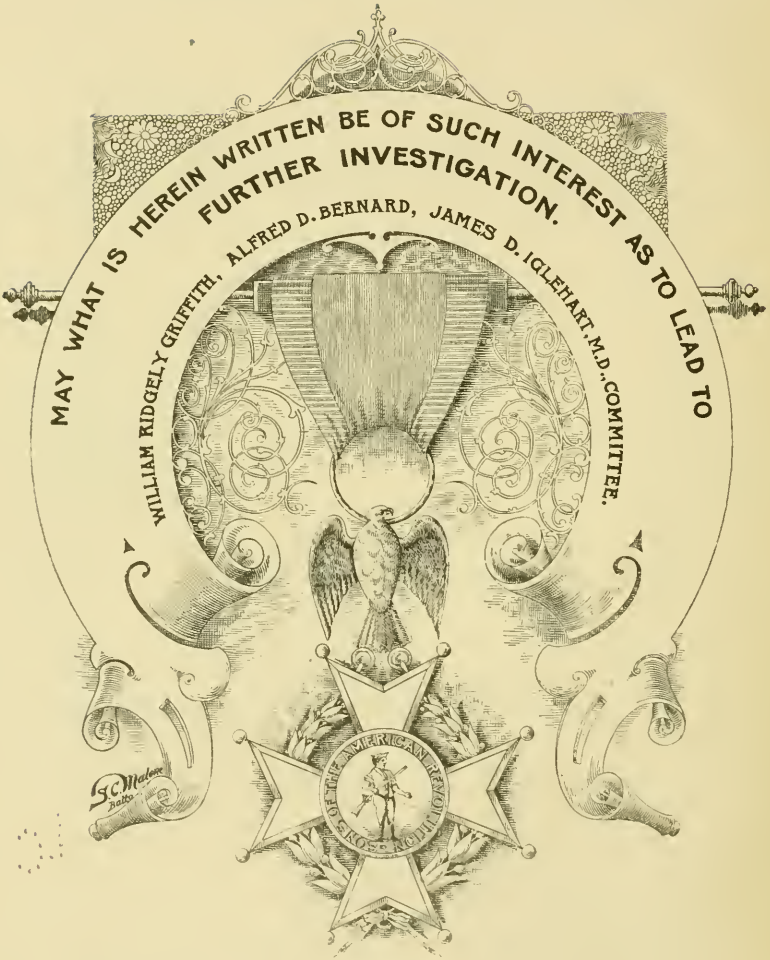


Gift
The Society
1916

Maryland.

THE neglect of the State of Maryland to spend the few thousand dollars necessary to preserve its old Provincial, Colonial, and Revolutionary history, has resulted in the almost total ignorance by its people of the true facts in regard to the same.

How many of its citizens know the truth of the settlement of Kent Island, years before Lord Baltimore landed at St. Marys? How many know of the old flourishing Providence Town on the north bank of the Severn, years before Annapolis was laid out, or even before it was thought of?

So it is in regard to what is known as the Revolutionary War period, and when the true facts of those days are brought to their attention, they are astonished at the brilliancy of the record of the dear old State.

Taught from the school books published in the North, their young brains have been crammed with pictures of the Boston Tea Party, and full descriptions, page after page; but the far bolder action of the young patriots of what is now upper Howard County and the section of Montgomery County joining it, when they forced the burning in broad daylight of the brig Peggy Stewart and her cargo of tea, by its owner in Annapolis harbor, comes to them now from the almost oblivion of the past, with such brilliancy as to force wonder.

The *go-ahead* States of the thirteen original colonies, have long since published their old records and received the benefit from the same, but those of Maryland, or large numbers of them, are to be found scattered over the country, and in fact there rests in the custody of a certain institution of Baltimore City, a large collection of valuable revolutionary documents, that causes the searcher after truth to wonder how such State property could ever become private.

When the bronze tablet that marks the site of Old Congress Hall or as known in "ye olden days," Jacob Fites' Tavern, at the corner of Baltimore and Sharp Streets was placed, one heard on all sides the remark, "Why I never knew the Continental Congress met in Baltimore." And yet within its walls during the winter of 1776 and 1777, when the Congress had fled from Philadelphia, was enacted the legislation that gave to George Washington the extraordinary power that made possible the success of the army, and gave liberty to the people.

When the beautiful monument to Maryland's Four Hundred which

marks the battlefield of Long Island was erected, surprise was almost universal that a deed so grand and unequalled in the history of the world, a deed that saved Washington and his army from capture, and made possible the liberty of the people, should so long have remained unnoticed and unmarked on the tablet of time. Truly, these young martyrs to the cause, deserve far more than the monument on the battlefield where they died that liberty might live. Truly republics are ungrateful.

The United States Government which gave such large amounts, from $50,000 to $80,000 to the Revolutionary Monuments at Bennington, Trenton, Monmouth and other points, and has spent immense sums for battlefields and monuments commemorating men of its army in the war between the states, *has not given one dollar to aid The Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in the great work it has accomplished.*

Not one dollar to do justice to the martyrs of Long Island, *not one dollar* to the Old Maryland Line, whose gallantry was so great that Washington in the North and Greene in the South, both issued orders that The Maryland Line should at all times use the bayonet. For nine years petition after petition was presented to the National Congress for aid in the erection of The Maryland Revolutionary Monument, *but not one dollar* could be spared to commemorate the great deeds of the troops known as the Bayonets of the Continental Army, and yet the lessons taught by the same, might prevent a President's assassination, and teach what true freedom means.

The Charter.

THE Colonists of Lord Baltimore arrived at St. Marys in 1634. The Charter was liberal, and such a one as could be accepted by the people of Wales, England and Ireland. There were no persecutions for religious belief as in Massachusetts and Virginia, and laws could not be made without the advice, assent and approbation of the freemen.

In the very first Assembly, 1635, every freeman was entitled to a seat and voice in the proceedings.

The second Assembly was held 1637, and the freemen rejected the code of laws offered by Lord Baltimore, although liberal and just, claiming the right to originate legislation for themselves, and so began the fight in Maryland for the rights of freemen.

In 1701 Parliament attempted the repeal of the Charter of Maryland. In 1739 the Assembly successfully opposed taxes being imposed without their consent, and this fight went on until 1765, when the attempt to place taxes by Parliament and the Tea Tax of 1767 so aroused the people, that the protest was almost universal throughout the colony.

The great meeting at Hungerford Tavern (which still stands at Rockville, Montgomery County), protesting against the closing of the Port of Boston was held. Sheep and wheat were sent to aid the almost starving people of Boston, and to show the earnest sympathy of the people of Maryland.

The great principle of "no taxation without representation" was being heard in every part of the colony. Clubs were formed and full discussions held. The Assembly of 1768 met at Annapolis and when the Governor threatened to prorogue the same, the members met and endorsed the circular of Massachusetts for united resistance, and with their Speaker at the head marched to the Governor's house and informed him of what they had done. After this a new voice was heard in the up-country clubs, and lawyers like Daniel Dulaney, who had stood with the colonists, were aghast as they listened to the cry "Liberty or Death!" and even Mr. Carroll protested, declaring it treason.

Resistance was talked of, and the Assembly appointed Messrs. Smallwood, Griffith, Cresap, Purnell and Ware a committee to inspect and report upon the arms of the colony.

In 1774 cargoes of tea were sent to several ports in the colonies. At

Boston a body of citizens disguised as Indians, at night threw overboard the tea and British vengeance closed the port.

This attempt to enforce the tax so aroused the people that meetings were held over the colony and delegates to a general convention were chosen and assembled at Annapolis June 22, 1774, resulting in the appointment of delegates to attend a convention of all the colonies, and take action to aid Boston and to preserve the liberties of the people.

It was at this time that the brig Peggy Stewart arrived at Annapolis with tea, and Anthony Stewart, the owner of the vessel and who had paid the tax, was forced with his own hands to set fire to the brig and destroy both vessel and tea. This was the first over act of treason in broad daylight committed by the colonists.

Who were these men, who for one hundred and forty years resisted successfully all efforts of the Parliament of Great Britain to take away their rights as freemen? The rights they contended for were guaranteed by the Charter of Lord Baltimore, and it was under those guarantees that they settled in Maryland province.

They were Welsh, English, Irish and Scotch, and their ancestors for centuries had fought for these same rights.

One thousand years B. C. the *Cimbric* ancestors of these Welsh left the shores of the Black Sea and settled the Island of Britain. Their laws made every Welshman a freeman by right of birth.

They defended their liberties for 1,300 years against Rome, Dane, Norsemen and English, until treachery assassinated their princes and hung their heads on each side of the gateway of the Tower of London. It was the race that gave us Thomas Jefferson and one-fourth of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and in Maryland our patriots, Lloyds, Griffiths, Johnsons, Tilghmans, Thomases, Greenberrys, Williams and a large number of the fearless patriots of 1776. The great majority of the early settlers on the Severn River were Welsh.

Was it to be expected that the descendants of the Englishmen who forced *Magna Charta* from an unwilling monarch would shrink from a defense of their birthright? It certainly was not so with our Howards, Ridgelys, Warfields, Dorseys, Linthicums, Watkins, Hobses and their fellow-countrymen in Maryland.

Could it be expected that the Irish, who have never ceased, even at this late day, in demanding their rights of the English crown, would fail in the day of trial for their adopted country?

The records of the Carrolls, both Charles *of Carrollton* and Charles the *barrister*, the last of whom as Chairman of the Committee of Safety, which raised all the troops and had manufactured the arms, etc., in the early days of the Revolution, working almost day and night, prove that their names should live as long as their country.

Resurrection of Peggy Stewart Day.

"You must either go with me and apply the torch to your own vessel, or hang before your own door."

By 1774 the families who had settled on the banks of the Severn and South rivers had so increased in numbers that their descendants, seeking new homes, had, with other immigrants, so peopled the country to the West and Northwest that Frederick was the largest and most populous county of the colony. As early as 1765 the people of Frederick had forced the officers of the county to disregard the law to use stamped paper in official proceedings. The act of Parliament taxing tea was passed in 1767 and from that date on to 1774 the intense feeling of opposition to all taxes without the consent of the people had grown with such rapid strides all over the colony, and particularly in the section of upper and middle Howard and Montgomery Counties, that it was "Liberty or Death!" instead of "No taxation without representation" that was discussed in the Whig Club of that section. Major Charles Alexander Warfield, M. D., of "Bushy Park," was the president of that club and the first man to propose a separation from the mother-country. His father, when warned by Mr. Carroll, that such rash words might bring him trouble, replied: "My son knows what he is saying, and I agree with him."

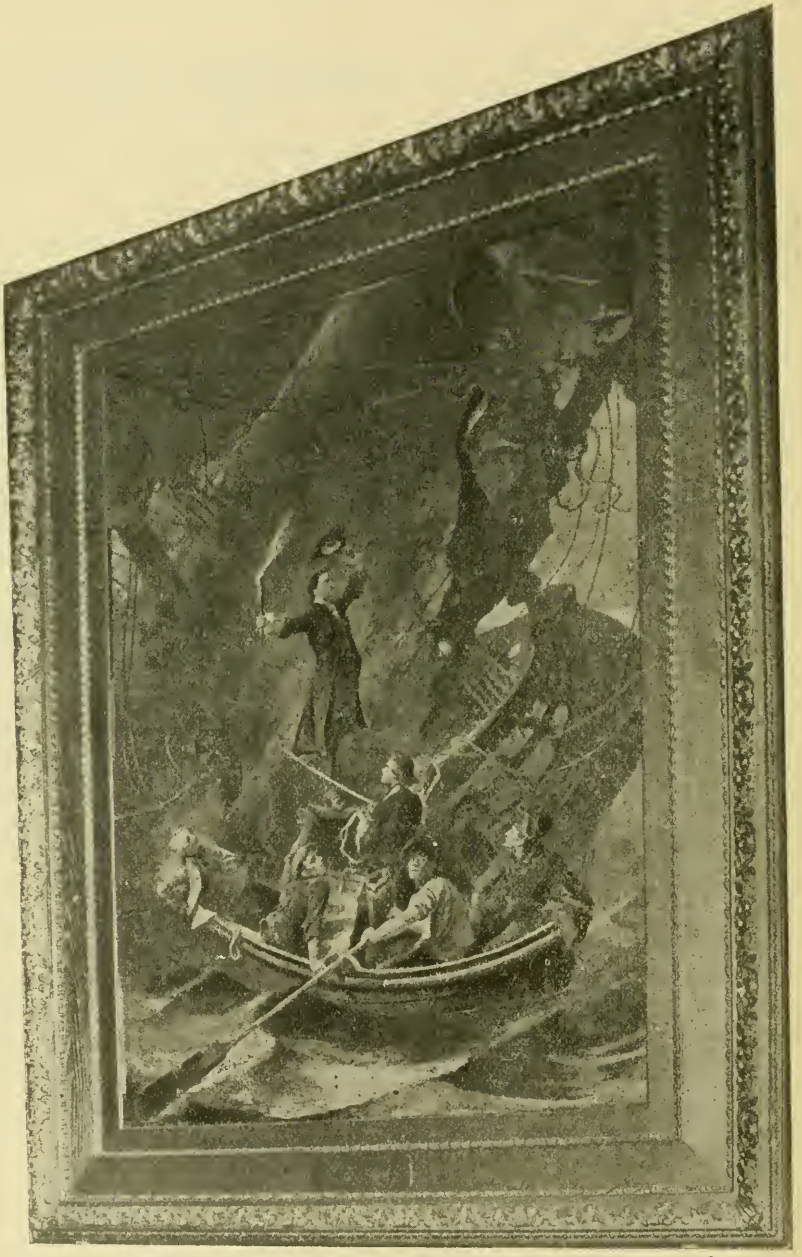
Charles Alexander Warfield, M. D., born December 14, 1751, was the oldest son of Azel[3] and Sarah[3] (Griffith)Warfield. Azel[3] was the grandson of Richard[1], Progenitor of the Warfield family in Maryland. He arrived in 1660 from Berkshire, England.

Sarah[3] was the granddaughter of William[1], Progenitor of the Griffith family in Maryland. He arrived in 1675.

Major Charles Alexander Warfield, M. D., married Elizabeth Ridgely, daughter of Major Henry Ridgely.

The following is from the painting by Peele owned by his only living grandson, Dr. Evan W. Warfield, of Howard County.

It was this young man, who one year after his marriage called the members of his club around him and mounting their horses he led them to Annapolis. They wore these words on their hats: "Liberty or Death!" and boldly they rode in broad daylight, with no disguises, through the country from the uplands of what is now Howard and Montgomery Counties. Down they rode through the lowlands of



THE BURNING OF THE BRIG PEGGY STEWART.

Anne Arundel and into Annapolis and to the front of the residence of Mr. Anthony Stewart, who owned the brig Peggy Stewart and had paid the tax on the obnoxious tea. Capt. Hobbs, who was one of the party, has handed down this account of Dr. Warfield's actions and words: "Drawing them in line before the house he called on Mr. Stewart to accept one of two propositions: '*You must either go with me and apply the torch to your own vessel, or hang before your own door.*' *His manner of expression, though courteous, carried the conviction that it would be safer to accept the former, and Major Warfield stood beside Mr. Stewart when he applied the torch.*" Off Wind Mill Point, Annapolis, October 19, 1774, as the flames from brig and cargo ascended higher and higher, the light of liberty's torch flashed over colony after colony and Maryland was committed to revolution *beyond recall.* Here was a deed of treason so open, so bold and above disguise, done in the presence of the Colonial Governor and his Council and by men of every prominent family of their section, that henceforth there could be but one stand taken—"Liberty or Death!" Then back rode the heroes of the deed to make ready for what should follow. Home they rode, the young leader to his bride-wife, the others to their sweethearts, wives, sisters and mothers, whom they had left to go upon the expedition that was to bring back to all their homes, the misery of a war eight years in duration. A war that was to wreck happiness and cause such bitter grief as only the gentle heart of woman feels, as she weeps over the bier of her husband, son, father, or mourns the long absence of the dear one who dies day by day within the prison walls of that *hell upon earth*, the British hulks in New York harbor. Yes, to nearly all families of that section was misery to come, for the families of Warfield, Griffith, Hood, Welsh, Thomas, Howard, Ridgely, Dorsey, Linthicum, Hobbs, Watkins and others, were to send their *best* to do battle for God-given freedom.

The Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution, was organized April 20, 1889, as the Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolution. On June 10, 1889, the Society met, changes were made in the Constitution and name altered to "The Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution." The annual meetings were fixed for February 22d.

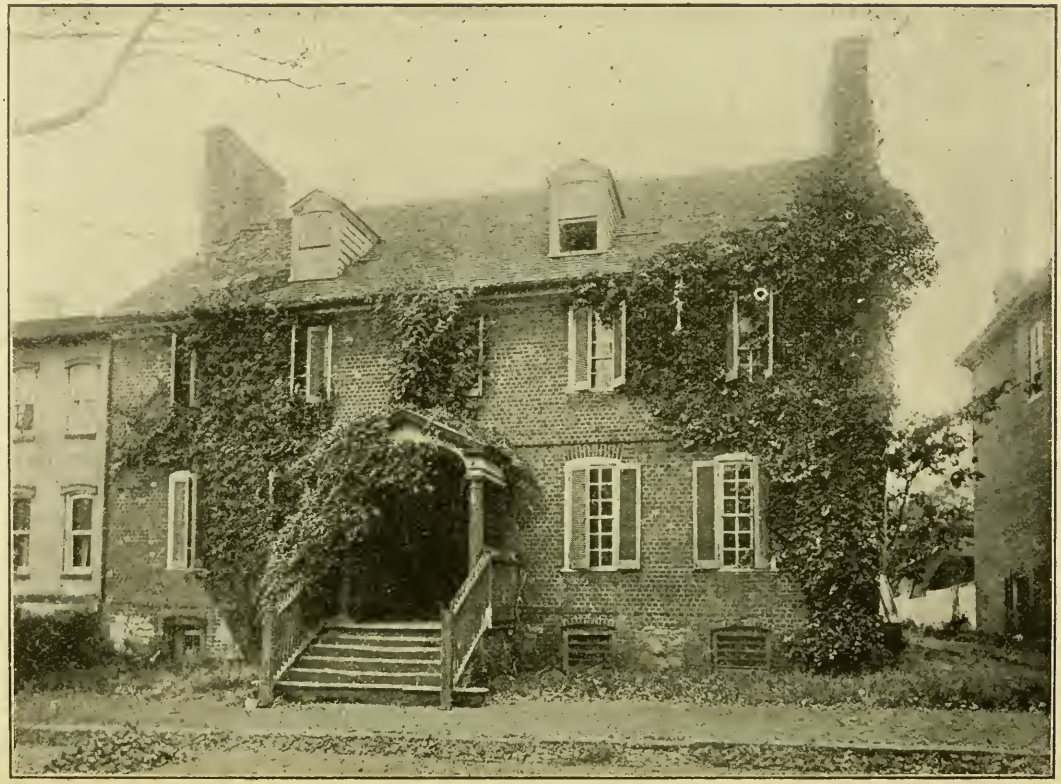
At the annual meeting, February 23, 1891, on motion of the President, Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, the date was changed to October 19th.

Resolved: That the annual meeting of the Society be held on the 19th of October, the anniversary of the burning of the brig Peggy Stewart, at Annapolis.

Board Meeting, October 15, 1891.

Mr. Mackenzie offered the following resolution which was referred to the annual meeting:

Resolved, That the annual meeting and the banquet of the Society be here-



HOME OF ANTHONY STEWART.

after held on the 22nd of February, and that quarterly meetings be held on June 15th, the day upon which George Washington was nominated Commander-in-chief of the American armies by Thomas Johnson, one of the delegates from Maryland in the Continental Congress; on October 19th, the day of the burning of the Peggy Stewart at Annapolis; and on December 23rd, the day upon which General Washington resigned his commission in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis.

Annual Meeting, October 19, 1891.

The resolutions offered at the meeting of the Board of Managers on the 15th inst., and referred to this meeting were taken up and read.

Mr. Mackenzie's relating to annual and quarterly meetings was first considered and disposed of by being "laid upon the table."

Colonel Griffith, one of the Board, opposed the adoption of resolution, pleading for a distinctly Maryland Day, marking some great act of the Revolution, like the present date, which is the anniversary of Peggy Stewart Day, the beginning of the war, and Yorktown its ending. He moved that the resolution be "laid upon the table" and it being seconded by Hon. Philip D. Laird, it was carried.

Peggy Stewart Day has ever since remained the annual meeting day of the Society, and as the great event has become better known, it has been adopted by other societies, and the anniversary day is always remembered in Maryland now. This resurrection of what only the few remember and the many had either forgotten or never knew, is due entirely to The Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Another Account of Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, M. D., and the Burning of the Peggy Stewart.

Taken from *The Baltimore Patriot*, published in 1813.

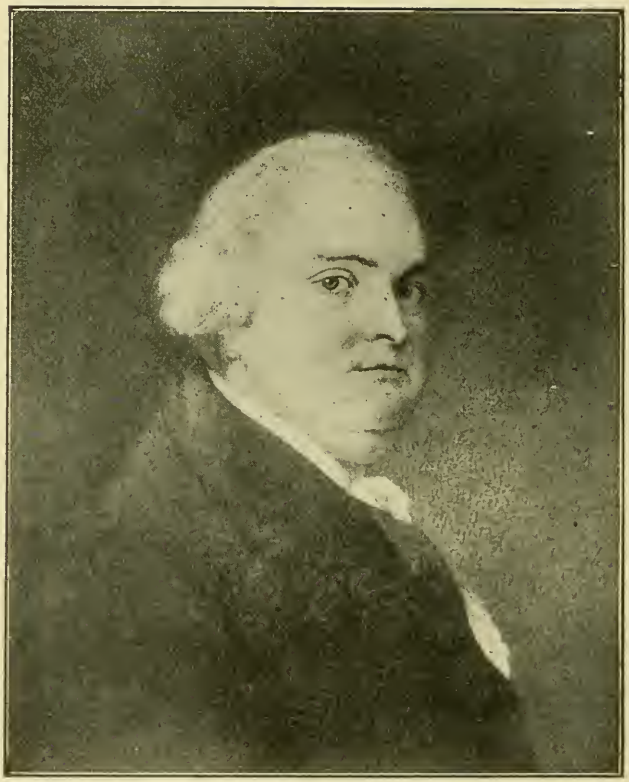
Departed This Life, January 29, 1813.

DR. CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

Sir: In the Biography of the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, taken from the *Salem Register* of 20th of September and published in your paper of the 24th, wherein is portrayed his just and eminent services from the commencement to the termination of our Revolutionary contest, and whose subsequent and distinguished course has rendered him a blessing to his country, and placed him in rank and estimation not to be surpassed by the renowned sages of the world; he stands now the beloved friend and father of the American people loaded with honor, age and goodness of heart. There is, however, one circumstance connected with the Burning of the Tea at Annapolis that should not be forgotten, and in which a highly respected and valued friend of Mr. Carroll participated.

The late Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield, of Anne Arundel County, who but a short time before had obtained professional honors in the University of Pennsylvania and had been appointed Major of Battalion, upon hearing of the arrival



MAJ. CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD, M. D.

of the brig "Peggy Stewart," at Annapolis, loaded with tea, and which vessel belonged to Mr. Anthony Stewart (a Scotch Merchant), put himself at the head of the "Whig Club," of which he was a distinguished member, and marched to Annapolis with a determination to burn vessel and cargo.

When this party arrived opposite the State House, the late Judge Chase met them and harangued them (he had been employed as a lawyer by Mr. Stewart). Dr. Warfield, finding that he was likely to make some impression upon the minds of his company, interrupted him by observing that Chase had by former patriotic speeches made to the "Whig Club" inflamed the whole country, and now wished to get off by his own light; and pronounced it submission or cowardice in any member of the Club to stop short of their object, and called upon the men to follow him and he would himself set fire to the vessel and cargo; but it is stated upon the best authority that the Doctor carried in his hand the chunk of fire in company with Stewart whom he made to kindle it. When the party first entered the city and was passing on they met Stewart, who was bold in opposition and threatened them with the vengeance of his King and Government, but his threats seemed only to increase their determination. They erected a gallows immediately in front of his house by way of intimidation, then gave him his choice either to swing by the halter or go with them on board and put fire to his own vessel. He chose the latter, and in a few moments the whole cargo with the ship's tackle and apparel were in flames. Shortly after this Mr. Stewart left the country. This act decided the course Maryland was to pursue and had an extensive influence upon public opinion. The writer of this was in company with Judge Chase and Dr. Warfield a few years before their death and heard them conversing upon the subject, when Mr. Chase remarked in a jocular manner: "If we had not succeeded, Doctor, in the Revolutionary contest, both of us would have been hung; you for burning the ship of tea, and I for declaring I owed no allegiance to the king and signing the Declaration of Independence."

There were other movements and occurrences attending this early expression of a revolutionary spirit. Our departed friend, but a short time before he marched to the City of Annapolis to fire the tea, was parading his battalion in Anne Arundel County in the vicinity of Mr. Carroll's residence, when he took upon himself the privilege of printing some labels with the following inscription: "Liberty and Independence, or Death in pursuit of it," and placed one on the hat of each man in his company. Many of the older neighbors who were present, were struck with astonishment, and endeavored to pursuade him to have them taken down; for the idea of independence at that time had entered the mind of but few men.

The venerable Mr. Carroll, the elder and father to the present patriarch, rode up to the father of Doctor Charles Alexander Warfield and exclaimed: "My God! Mr. Warfield, what does your son Charles mean? Does he know that he has committed treason against his king and may be prosecuted for a rebel?"

The father replied with much animation and patriotism: "We acknowledge no king, the king is a traitor to us, and a period has arrived when we must either tamely submit to be slaves, or struggle gloriously for 'Liberty and Independence.' The king has become our enemy and we must be his. My son Charles knows what he is about. 'Liberty and Independence, or Death in pursuit of it' is his motto, it is mine, and soon must be the sentiment of every man in this Country." The mighty words "Treason against the king" sounded from one end of the battalion line to the other, and in a few minutes not a label was seen on the hats of any of the men except Dr. Warfield and Mr. James Connor, late of Baltimore County, who were too stern and undaunted to be intimidated by words, and they wore their labels to their homes. Thus, those great patriots moved alternately between hope and fear until they accomplished the great object of their lives.

The Bronze Tablet Marking Old Congress Hall.

THE campaign of 1776, beginning with the battle of Long Island and the continuing disasters of the retreat from New York City, the battles of White Plains and Harlem Heights, in all of which the Maryland troops became so conspicuous by great bravery, and the surrender of Fort Washington, had resulted in General Washington's retreat from New Jersey across the Delaware River.

One defeat after another had the Continental Army met, and the British Army in December was approaching Philadelphia.

The Continental Congress was in session in Independence Hall, where only five months before its members had signed and sent forth to the world that great document, "The Declaration of Independence," with its unanswerable claim "*that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.*"

The citizens of the town were fleeing from the wrath to come, and at last when all hope was lost, the Congress, on December 12th, adjourned to meet in Baltimore Town.

On December 20th Congress met in Baltimore and among its many acts of wise legislation it bestowed upon General Washington extraordinary powers to reorganize the army, so vast in scope as to belong only to a dictator.

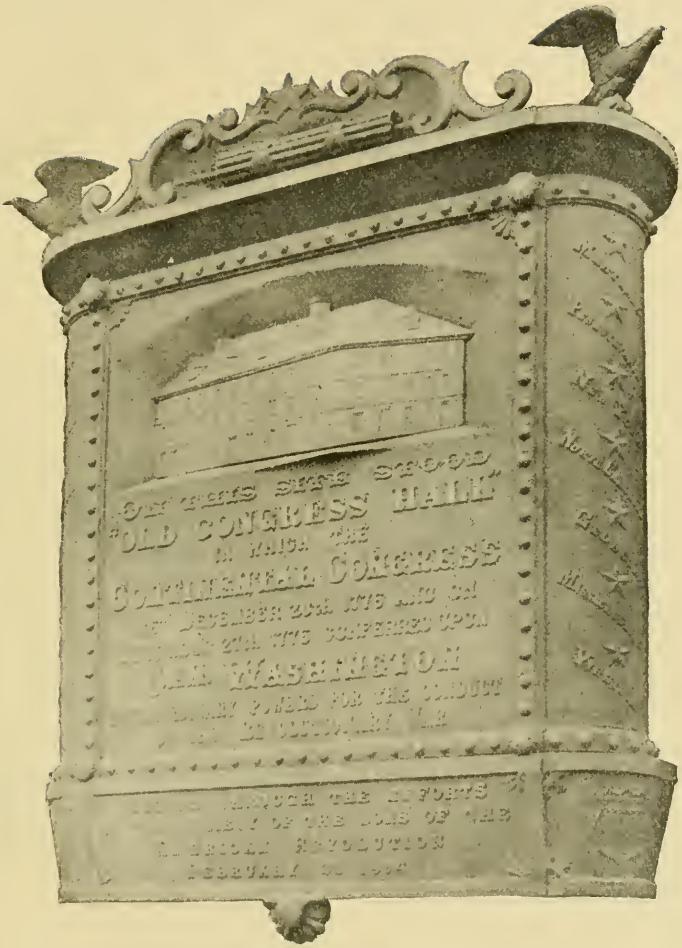
For seven days, and not in haste, they deliberated during the darkest days of the revolution, not knowing that another day's sun would scarce pass beyond the "Western Horizon" before the news of the great victory at Trenton would prove the wisdom of their action and gladden the hearts of the great leader and his army, then on its successful campaign into New Jersey.

The greatness of this man is best shown as we look upon him surrendering all his great powers seven years after to Congress in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis.

Congress continued in session in Baltimore until February 27th, 1777, when it adjourned to meet on March 4th in Philadelphia.

The house in which the Continental Congress assembled, the site of which the tablet marks, was on the south side of Baltimore Street, then Market Street, and extended from Sharp Street to Liberty Street.

It was a three-story and attic building, erected as a tavern by



BRONZE TABLET MARKING OLD CONGRESS HALL,
CORNER BALTIMORE AND SHARP STREETS.

Jacob Fite. In those days it was one of the largest houses in the town, and no building stood beyond it to the westward. It fell before the march of improvement comparatively few years ago after having been burned out in 1860. After the historic events of 1776 it became known as Congress Hall.

The tablet has been placed at Baltimore and Sharp Streets, because the evidence of George R. Granger, a descendant of Jacob Fite, shows that the room in which Congress met, which has been accurately described by John Adams, was located at the Sharp Street end of the building.

It was the most noted tavern of the time for its tempting viands, the excellence of its liquors and soft, deep feather beds, and one having partaken of the first two had no troubles as he sank down in the third on his road to the "Land of Dreams."

The Action of the Society.

At the annnal meeting held at the "Lyceum Theatre Parlors" on "Peggy Stewart Day," October 19, 1893, "General Bradley T. Johnson, President, had no formal report to offer, but he read the action taken by the Continental Congress conferring the powers of dictatorship upon General Washington at a session held in Baltimore, December 27, 1776. He suggested that the Society mark with a bronze tablet the building now standing upon the site, &c."

At this annual meeting, Philip D. Laird was elected President and Wm. Ridgely Griffith, Vice-President.

At the monthly meeting of the Board of Managers held at the Northampton Hotel, November 10, 1893, "Colonel Charles T. Holloway moved that a committee of three be appointed, of which Mr. Griffith should be the chairman, to make arrangements for placing a bronze tablet on the building now occupying the site of "*Old Congress Hall*," the Committee to prepare plans and obtain estimates of cost and report the same to the Board of Managers before committing and binding action."

Col. Griffith presiding appointed Committee as follows:

Wm. Ridgely Griffith, Douglas H. Thomas,
Charles T. Holloway.

At Board of Managers meeting held November 28, 1893, on motion of Mr. Griffith the following was adopted:

Resolved: That the Committee on Bronze Tablet for marking the building at the corner of Baltimore and Liberty Streets be, and the same is hereby enlarged to five members, and that power be, and is hereby conferred upon said Committee, to provide the ways and means for marking that, and other points of Revolutionary interest in the City and State, provided that no debt shall be created for the said

purposes, and in relation to marking the site at Baltimore and Liberty Streets said Committee is instructed, if the same be practicable, to raise funds and complete arrangements for placing the same with appropriate ceremonies on the 22d day of February, 1894, and such *other* points as the funds at their command may justify. Adopted.

Committee appointed as follows:

WM. RIDGELY GRIFFITH, DOUGLAS H. THOMAS,
CHARLES T. HOLLOWAY, A. WARFIELD MONROE,
DR. A. K. HADEL.

From *The Baltimore Sun*, Feb. 23, 1894.

THE TABLET UNVEILED.

A Throng of People Take Part as Listeners or Spectators. The Military and Civic Parade. An Address by President Laird, of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and one by Mayor Latrobe. An Historical Object Lesson.

The Bronze Tablet to commemorate the site of Old Congress Hall at Baltimore and Sharp Streets, was unveiled yesterday in the presence of military and civic organizations of Baltimore, and as many persons as could get near enough to hear.

The people had turned out in force with patriotic impulse to attend the ceremonies and see the parade. The latter took place just previous to the unveiling exercises. Spectators thronged the sidewalks from one end of the route to the other. Flags were displayed from house-tops and windows and on the rapid transit cars, some of which were gaily decorated front and back with the national colors.

The parade started from the City Hall shortly after 3 p. m. in the following order:

Fifth Regiment, Col. Wm. A. Boykin.
Fourth Regiment, Col. Willard Howard.
Mexican Veterans, George A. Freeburger in command.
Volunteer Firemen, Charles T. Holloway, Marshal.
Members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.
Members of the Society of the War of 1812.

The line proceeded to the place where the Tablet was unveiled, by way of Holliday Street, to Baltimore, to Hanover, to Lombard, to Sharp, to Baltimore Street.

DESCRIPTION OF MEMORIAL.

The tablet, a picture of which was given in *The Sun* yesterday, is in its extreme dimensions about four feet wide and five feet high. It encircles the corner of the building southwest corner of Baltimore and Sharp Streets. The present building has been occupied for a quarter of a century by F. Schiennes & Co. The whole front of the structure was decorated for the occasion. The centre of the tablet is a plate surrounded by an ornamental border. Upon the upper section

of the plate is a picture in relief of old Congress Hall. Beneath is this inscription in relief:

> "On this site stood old Congress Hall in which the Continental Congress met December 27, 1776, and conferred upon General Washington extraordinary powers for the conduct of the Revolutionary War."

At the bottom of the tablet is a second inscription:

> "Erected through the efforts of The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, February 22, 1894."

Above the plate containing the picture and inscription is an ornamental cornice with an eagle with outstretched wings on each corner and a supported scroll-work surmounted by a star in the centre. The sides of the tablets are rounded. On one of these rounded sides are the names of seven of the original thirteen states—Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, New York, Rhode Island and Connecticut—with a star between each, and on the other the names of the other six—New Hampshire, New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. Shields decorate the lower corners.

The success of the movement to erect the tablet was due to the active committee of which Mr. Wm. Ridgely Griffith was the energetic chairman.

The Unveiling.

It was exactly 3.45 o'clock p. m. as Vice-President Wm. Ridgely Griffith of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution opened the exercises attending the unveiling of the tablet, there being with him upon the small platform erected President Philip D. Laird of the Society, Mayor Latrobe and Presidents Seim and Smith of the City Council, Chief Marshal Holloway and General Charles A. Reynolds and others.

Mr. Griffith, as Chairman of the Committee, turned over the tablet to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution in a few words, saying simply: "Mr. President, the Committee appointed by the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to mark with suitable bronze tablet the historic site around which we are assembled, report that work is completed and I present to you the result of our labors."

During the short address the military stood at "present arms," and at the conclusion Chief Marshal Holloway removed the covering and

the tablet was exposed to view. The band of the Fifth Regiment played "The Star Spangled Banner," "Maryland, My Maryland," and "Yankee Doodle," the crowd cheering and waving their hats in the air.

President Laird accepted the tablet for the Society in an eloquent address at the end of which he transferred it to Mayor Latrobe, who accepted the same, pledging the city to protect it.

The report made to the Society by the Chairman of the Committee shows a total cost of $440.00. The subscriptions at $5.00 each amounted to $325.00, leaving a balance of $115.00, which amount Colonel Charles T. Holloway and Colonel Wm. Ridgely Griffith, two members of the committee divided between them, being $57.50 each.

MONUMENT TO MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED.

The Monument to Maryland's Four Hundred

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Good God! what brave fellows I must lose today."
—*George Washington.*

At Board meeting held December 14, 1894, President Griffith in the chair, Mr. John R. Dorsey offered the following preamble and resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Albert C. Kenly, and after full discussion was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it is of historical record that Smallwood's regiment of Maryland regulars at the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, by their courageous stand against overwhelming numbers, materially aided in preventing the capture of the American army, and

WHEREAS, it is the purpose of this Society to suitably mark the scenes where Maryland men performed deeds of valor in the War of the Revolution; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Board of Managers of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution that a committee of ten be appointed by the President of the Society, of which he shall be Chairman, with power to provide plans and means for the erection of such a memorial upon the aforesaid battlefield, provided no debt shall be incurred by the Society.

At Board meeting, held January 11, 1895, the President reported the appointment of the Committee on the "Long Island Battlefield Memorial:"

Wm. Ridgely Griffith, John Richardson Dorsey, James A. Gary, Joseph L. Brent, Edgar G. Miller, Charles T. Holloway, Robert E. Woodridge, Francis P. Stevens, Edwin Harvie Smith, Samuel C. Rowland, John Randolph Mordecai.

At a later date the large circular in regard to Maryland's four hundred, descriptive of the battle of Long Island, was sent out.

MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED..

When General Washington saw the preparation for a charge he wrung his hands and exclaimed:

"*Good God! what brave fellows I must lose today.*"

It is not proposed in this circular to give a full history of the battle of Long Island, but only a short account of the great bravery of our

Maryland Four Hundred, that resulted in saving from capture a very large part of the disorganized, retreating American army. Whose fault it was that the Jamaica road was left unguarded, allowing a large part of the British army to pass to the rear of the American forces in the field, and such details, is foreign to our object, and we shall deal only with General Lord Stirling's command and our Marylanders.

The brigade of Lord Stirling, on August 27, 1776, the day of the battle, was composed of Smallwood's Maryland, Atlee's Pennsylvania regiments, Haslett's Delaware battalion, Kichline's riflemen, and two field pieces brought up by Captain Carpenter. This brigade was in position near the junction of the Gowanus road and the Martense lane, near the western boundary of Greenwood Cemetery. They opposed the advance of General Grant, a distinguished veteran officer, whose command consisted of two brigades, one Highland regiment, with several pieces of artillery, and two companies of New York Tories.

"The plan of the enemy was to engage the right of the American army at this point, while Lord Howe with the remainder of his force, should flank the American line by the way of Jamaica and Flatland roads, near the present Evergreen Cemetery."

The brigade of Stirling maintained its position against the enemy, who largely outnumbered it, and the Delaware and Pennsylvania troops distinguished themselves by their firm stand against the foe, and only retired at the order of General Stirling.

"There was sharp skirmishing at intervals for six hours, while the distant roar of musketry and field-guns to the left told that General Sullivan's troops were similarly engaged."

"Thus stood affairs until about eleven o'clock, when Howe reinforced Grant with two thousand men from the fleet; whereupon Stirling ordered forward his Delaware reserves, under Colonel Haslett. At the same time detachments from De Heister's column, which had been pushed forward through the wood from the hills near the Porte road, encountered the left of the Delaware battalion near Tenth Street and Fourth Avenue. It now became apparent to Stirling that the enemy had turned the American flank, and was pressing upon their rear, as was shown by his left wing recoiling back upon his centre; and all doubt was soon removed when he received intelligence that the rest of the American army had melted away before the fierceness of the British assault."

"General Sullivan having been surprised by the enemy, the contest upon the left of the American line was no longer a battle, but a rout and a massacre. Squads of the Americans were pouring in upon the left and rear of Stirling's line, pursued closely by Cornwallis and the Hessians."

"On all sides the enemy were now closing around the feeble band commanded by Stirling, with the intention to crush it, as they had

THE CHARGE OF MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED AT LONG ISLAND.

done Sullivan's unfortunate army. The situation was terrible, but Stirling did not lose his self-possession. The remnant of Sullivan's forces were endeavoring to escape through the morasses and thickets, and dense masses were crowding the dam at Freeke's mill. Many were shot while struggling through the mud and water; and it is not improbable that some were drowned."

"Cornwallis had taken possession of the Cortelyon house, in the rear of Stirling, and the latter saw that if he could not drive him back, or at least hold him where he was, his whole command would suffer death or capture. He resolved upon a costly sacrifice to save his retreating columns, which were now toiling through the salt marshes and across the deep tide-water creek in their rear. Changing his front and taking with him less than four hundred of the Maryland regiment, under Major Gist, Stirling ordered the rest of his force to retreat across the Gowanus marsh and creek, which the rising tide was making every moment less and less passable."

Smallwood's regiment, composed in a large part of the sons of the best families of Maryland; nicknamed the "Macaroni" by the tories of New York, due to perfect equipment, and proud of being distinguished as the best drilled and disciplined of the American forces, were now to have their courage, their self-devotion, and their discipline proved amidst slaughter and murder.

General Lord Stirling placed himself at the head of these sons of Maryland, and "The little band, now hardly numbering four hundred men, prepared for an assault upon five times their number of the troops of the invading army, who were inflamed with all the arrogance of successful combat."

"Forming hurriedly on ground in the vicinity of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the light column advanced along the Gowanus road into the jaws of battle with unwavering front. Artillery plowed their fast thinning ranks with the awful bolts of war; infantry poured its volley of musket balls in almost solid sheets of lead upon them, and from the adjacent hills the deadly Hessian Jagers sent swift messengers of death into many a manly form. Still, above the roar of cannon, musketry and rifles was heard the shout of their brave leaders, 'Close up! Close up!' and again the staggering, yet unflinching files, grown fearfully thin, drew together and turned their stern young faces to their country's foe."

"At the head of this devoted band marched their general, to whom even victory had now become less important than an honorable death, which might purchase the safe retreat of his army. Amid all the terrible carnage of the hour there was no hurry, no confusion, only a grim despair, which their courage and self-devotion dignified into martyrdom. The advance bodies of the enemy were driven back upon the

Cortelyon house, now become a formidable redoubt, from the windows of which the leaden hail thinned the patriot ranks as they approached. Lord Cornwallis hurriedly brought two guns into position near one corner of the house, and added their canister and grape to the tempest of death."

"At last the little column halted, powerless to advance in the face of this murderous fire, yet disdaining to retreat with the disgrace of a flight. Again and again these self-devoted heroes closed their ranks over the bodies of their dead comrades, and still turned their faces to the foe. But the limit of human endurance had for the time been reached, and the shattered column was driven back. Their task was not, however, yet fully performed."

"As Stirling looked across the salt meadows, away to the scene of the late struggle at Buckie's Barracks, and saw the confused masses of his countrymen crowding the narrow causeway over Freeke's mill-pond, or struggling through the muddy tide-stream, he felt how precious to their country's liberty were the lives of his retreating soldiers, and he again nerved himself for a combat which he knew could only prove a sacrifice. Once more he called upon the survivors of the precious dreadful assault, and again the noble young men gathered around their General. How sadly he must have looked upon them—scarcely more than boys—so young, so brave, and to meet again the pitiless iron hail!"

"The impetus and spirit of this charge carried the battalion over every obstacle quite to the house. The gunners were driven from their battery, and Cornwallis seemed about to abandon the position; but the galling fire from the interior of the house, and from the adjacent high ground, with the overwhelming numbers of the enemy who were now approaching, again compelled a retreat."

"Three times more the survivors rallied, flinging themselves upon the constantly re-enforced ranks of the enemy; but the combat, so long and so unequally sustained, was now hastening to its close. A few minutes more of this destroying fire and two hundred and fifty-six of the noble youth of Maryland were either prisoners in the hands of the enemy or lay side by side in that awful mass of dead and dying. The sacrifice had been accomplished, and the flying army had been saved from complete destruction. Amid the carnage Stirling was left almost alone, and scorning to yield himself to a British subject, he sought the Hessian General De Heister, and only to him would he surrender his sword."

"On the conical hill within the American lines stood the Commander-in-Chief, General Washington, and as he witnessed the assault, the repulse, and the massacre, he exclaimed, in agony of heart, 'Great God! what must my brave boys suffer today.' From the eminence on which

he stood, the termination of the last struggle of the brave Marylanders was plainly and painfully visible to him."

Mr. Field says: "The sacrifice of their lives, so freely made by the generous and noble sons of Maryland, had not been made in vain. An hour, more precious to American liberty than any other in its history, had been gained."

A part of three of the companies broke the enemy's lines, and fought their way through to the woods, where they were either killed or captured. Only Major Gist and thirteen of his men made their escape across the creek to the American lines.

"On the shore of Gowanus Bay sleep the remains of this noble band." "Out upon the broad surface of the level marsh rose a little island of dry ground, then and long after covered with trees and undergrowth. Around this mound, scarcely an acre in extent, clustered a few of the survivors of the fatal field and of the remorseless swamp, and here the heroic dead were brought, and laid beneath its sod, after the storm of battle had swept by. Tradition says that all the dead of the Maryland and Delaware battalions, who fell on and near the meadow, were buried in this miniature island, which promised at that day the seclusion and sacred quiet which befit the resting place of the heroic dead. Third Avenue intersects the westerly end of the mound; and Seventh and Eighth Streets indicate two of its sides."

"The very dust of these streets is sacred," for far below "lies the dust of those brave boys who found death easier than flight, and gave their lives to save their countrymen." "And our busy hum of commerce, our grading of the city lots, our speculations in houses reared on the scene of such noble valor, and over the mouldering forms of these young heroes, seem almost sacrilege;" * * * * * "but they cannot rob the nation of the sad, sweet thought: 'She is Maryland, *our* Maryland.' Her dead on the field of battle are our dead. Her fame and her glory are our own pride and our rejoicing."

By the Committee of the

MARYLAND SOCIETY, S. A. R.

NOTE:—Compiled by Wm. Ridgely Griffith, from Memoirs of Long Island Historical Society, Botta's History of the American Revolution, Marshall's Washington, Force's American Archives, Spark's Washington, Battles of the United States, by Henry B. Dawson, and McSherry's and Scharf's Histories of Maryland. The streets and other points named in this article are within the limits of the City of Brooklyn.

THEY SAVED AN ARMY.

Commemorating the Sacrifice in 1776 of Maryland's Gallant Four Hundred.

A Monument to Heroes.

Unveiling Ceremonies in Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Music, Poetry and Oratory.

Also a Street Parade of Militia and Soldiers and Sailors of the Army and Navy.

An original poem by Dr. John Williamson Palmer—Brief Speeches by Colonel William Ridgely Griffith, President of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn—An Address by General Horace Porter and an Eloquent Historical Oration by Mr. George A. Pearre, of Cumberland, Md.—A Banquet in the Evening—Description of the Monument and an Interesting Account of the Exercises Before, During and After the Unveiling.

The Monument in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, to Maryland's Four Hundred, was unveiled yesterday. A feature of the occasion was a stirring poem written by Dr. John Williamson Palmer, a native Marylander and an author of national reputation. It is descriptive of the battle of Long Island, and the most conspicuous part which Smallwood's regiment of gay and gallant young Marylanders took in that eventful day. Led by Stirling and Gist, the Marylanders charged upon the enemy six times, held Cornwallis in check while the American Army retreated, and fought so desperately that nearly all of the four hundred were either captured or killed. It was a glorious sacrifice for their country. The poem was read at the banquet in the evening. It is as follows:

THE MARYLAND BATTALION.

Spruce Macaronis, and pretty to see,
Tidy and dapper and gallant were we;
Blooded, fine gentlemen, proper and tall,
Bold at a fox hunt and gay at a ball;
Prancing soldados so martial and bluff,
Billets for bullets; in scarlet and buff—
But our cockades were clasped with a mother's low prayer,
And the sweethearts that braided the sword-knots were fair.

There was grummer of drums humming hoarse in the hills,
And the bugles sang fanfaren down by the mills,
By Flatbush the bagpipes were droning amain,
And keen cracked the rifles in Martense's lane;
For the Hessians were flecking the hedges with red,
And the grenadier's tramp marked the roll of the dead.

Three to one, flank and rear, flashed the files of St. George,
The fierce gleam of their steel as the glow of the forge.
The brutal boom-boom of their swart cannoneers
Was sweet music compared with the taunt of their cheers—
For the brunt of their onset, our crippled array,
And the light of God's leading gone out of the fray!

Oh, the rout on the left and the tug on the right!
The mad plunge of the charge and the wreck of the flight!
When the cohorts of Grant held stout Stirling at strain,
And the mongrels of Hesse went tearing the slain;
When at Freeke's Mill the flumes and the sluices ran red,
And the dead choked the dyke and the marsh choked the dead!

Oh, Stirling! good Stirling! How long must we wait?
Shall the shout of your trumpet unleash us too late?
Have you never a dash for brave Mordacai Gist,
With his heart in his throat and his blade in his fist?
Are we good for no more than to prance in a ball,
When the drums beat the charge and the clarions call?

Tralara! Tralara! Now praise we the Lord
For the clang of His call and the flash of His sword!
Tralara! Tralara! Now forward to die;
For the banner, hurrah! and for sweethearts, good-bye!
"Four hundred wild lads!" May be so. I'll be bound
'Twill be easy to count us, face up, on the ground.
If we hold the road open, tho' Death take the toll,
We'll be missed on parade when the States call the roll;
When the flags meet in peace and the guns are at rest,
And fair Freedom is singing Sweet Home in the West.

Another poem written for the occasion was by Mr. Frank Squier, of Brooklyn, and was as follows:

THE MARYLAND DEAD.

The daisy was red on that August day,
The buttercup yellow was stained with blood;
Their young lives went out in that dreadful fray,
As fought by the side of the tide at the flood.

The daisy today is snowy white,
The buttercup yellow is bright as gold,
But the song and story of that fearful fight
For long, long ages will still be told;
And not till our country has passed away
Shall be forgotten that August day.

STORY OF THE DAY.

(Special Dispatch to *The Baltimore Sun.*)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., August 27th, 1895.

Maryland's monument to her heroic four hundred was dedicated by a little band of two hundred Marylanders in the presence of representatives of the governments of Brooklyn and New York, and thousands of deeply interested citizens. The exercises were a success, and upon the lips of every Marylander now in Brooklyn are praises for the boundless hospitality of this city's people.

The Marylanders came from Baltimore on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left Union Station at 7.45. The Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and their invited guests, including a delegation of five, representing the Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, got into the cars reserved for them at Union Station. Meantime their military escort, the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps, and one invited guest, Lieutenant Evans, of the Fifth Regiment, took the cars at Calvert Station, to which they had marched from the armory on Franklin Street.

The Veteran Corps turned out ninety-four men under the command of Colonel George R. Gaither, divided into three companies in charge of Captains F. X. Ward, Nelson Poe, Jr., and C. T. Davison. With them was their band of thirty-six pieces.

The civilians numbered fifty-nine when the train left Baltimore, but at Elkton men from Cecil County joined the party, and in Brooklyn still others were added from the members of the Society who had cut short vacations or business trips to be on hand at the dedication. This made the total number of the Maryland visitors in the neighborhood of 220.

ARRIVAL AT BROOKLYN.

The visitors were met at Jersey City by two committees representing their Brooklyn hosts, the Committee on Invitation, David A. Boody, Chairman, and the Committee on Transportation, James D. Bell, Chairman.

As the Marylanders marched down the wharf with the Veteran Corps Band at their head, the Brooklyn men doffed their hats and stood with their heads uncovered until every visitor was on board the steamboat Auroro, which was to carry the party around New York harbor to the city of their destination. Then the band struck up "Dixie," the Brooklyn men came on board and everybody spent the next twenty minutes in getting acquainted.

The party were landed at Jewell's Wharf, foot of Fulton Street and there boarded trolley cars for a ride to Montauk Club, which was to

be their headquarters for the day. The cars were so gaily decorated with American flags that it was almost impossible to distinguish their outlines. Members of the Brooklyn Reception Committee occupied front seats, and as the cars ran up Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue they pointed out the principal points of interest and the big business houses. All along the line stars and stripes of all sizes mingled with little flags prepared for "Maryland's Memorial Day," showed how the general public of the city shared the hospitable intentions of the business men who formed the Committee of Entertainment. Pretty girls waved their handkerchiefs as the cars went by, and citizens stood on the sidewalks and corners and waved their hats with a vim.

Montauk Club's Greeting.

The Montauk Club has a handsome new building on Eighth Avenue, within a stone's throw of the principal entrance to Prospect Park and about a hundred yards from where the trolley cars were stopped. The Maryland visitors were formed in line by the grand marshal of the afternoon's parade, Colonel John N. Partridge, and marched up to the Club, the front of which was elaborately adorned with flags and bunting. On the broad portico stood General Stewart L. Woodford, chairman of the entire Brooklyn committee, Colonel Charles A. Moore, president of the Montauk Club, and a number of committee men, while on either side of them were four youths dressed in buff and blue Continental uniforms and supporting the flags of Baltimore, of Brooklyn, of Maryland and of the United States.

When the Marylanders reached the Club, Colonel Moore stepped down to greet them, and in half a dozen words of welcome told them that everything in the Club was theirs. Mr. John Warfield, of Baltimore, placed himself in front of the Marylanders, and, uncovering his head, answered the welcome by saying that, although Maryland had always prided herself upon her hospitality, she would have to yield the palm to Brooklyn.

This ended the formal welcome, and the visitors and their hosts passed into the Club and were entertained by an elaborate luncheon served in rooms on the upper floor of the building. As they entered the Club the band in the street played "Dixie" again and then "Hail Columbia," and as they sat down to the luncheon tables, a stringed orchestra, stationed in the hall, struck up "Maryland, my Maryland."

Distinguished Men Present.

In addition to the visitors from Maryland, the Brooklyn committee —a committee from the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution co-operating with them—had as their guests,

representative delegations from the State Societies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey.

Governor Morton, of New York, is in Maine, and he was represented by Lieutenant Charles T. Saxton and the Governor's staff in full uniform, including among others John Jacob Astor. Some of the special guests present were Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, of the regular army; Commodore Sicard, in command of the United States navy yard; Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, who is President-General of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn; Mayor Strong, of New York; Ex-Mayor John W. Hunter and David A. Boody, of Brooklyn; Gen. James McLeer, of the Brooklyn Brigade of New York State militia; Col. Loomis L. Landon, formerly commander of Fort Hamilton, and Mr. A. A. Low, brother of Seth Low.

Compliment to Mr. Squier.

An incident of the luncheon was the presentation of a gold insignia of membership in the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution from the Maryland Society to Park Commissioner Frank Squier, of Brooklyn, who had labored so untiringly to make everything a success in connection with the monument. The badge was presented to him by President William Ridgely Griffith of the Maryland Society. It was made by Tiffany, of New York.

The Street Parade.

After luncheon came the parade. This had been formed on Fourth Avenue, a few blocks away, and it was 3 o'clock when it began to pass the club house. About two thousand men were in line. Immediately after the marshal and his aids came the First United States Artillery; then a battalion of United States regulars from Forts Hamilton and Columbus in New York harbor, commanded by Major William Worth, a son of General Worth, of Mexican war fame; a battalion of United States sailors and marines, under command of Lieutenant-Commander Dillingham, and then the fine Fourteenth Regiment of New York State Militia, whose headquarters are in Brooklyn, 700 strong, Colonel Henry Mitchell commanding. In the second division were eight Grand Army Posts, including one of colored veterans and the Society of Old Brooklynites.

Half a dozen bands were in line and they made things lively as they passed the club house. "Maryland, my Maryland" was oftenest heard, but Sousa's swinging marches and the Midway dance were likewise popular. Acting-Governor Saxton and Colonel Griffith and others reviewed the line from the club balconies and were greeted with a marching salute by the military. They in turn responded by frequent applause of some particularly fine movement or drill.

On the pavement in front the Fifth Veteran Corps were drawn up and they returned the military salute. When the end of the first division was reached they took their place in the line, and the comments which they received from the reviewing party showed that in soldiery bearing they were voted second to none in the line.

At the Monument.

When the procession had passed into Prospect Park, the reviewing party and the Marylanders were taken in carriages to the monument through some of the shady park driveways. Thousands of persons were flocking across the lawns to the spot, and when the carriages arrived fully forty thousand persons had gathered. The monument, covered with an American flag and the oriole colors, stood half way up the side of a hill over-looking the lake, almost in the centre of the park and near the scene of the revolutionary conflict.

The parade was massed in the broad road alongside the lake, the invited guests took seats in a small stand, the Fifth Veteran Corps lined up at the foot of the hill and the Maryland Sons of the American Revolution climbed the hill and grouped themselves, with uncovered heads, around the monument.

From the ground where the observer stands to the top of the monument is thirty-nine feet. Twelve feet of this is the mound on which the shaft has been erected, and the remainder is the monument itself, which is in the form of a graceful Doric column of highly polished Tennessee marble, surmounted by a brightly gleaming bronze cannon ball resting upon ornamental bronze supports.

The cost of the monument was $3,000, which sum was raised by subscriptions ranging in amounts from 50 cents to $125.00, and contributed almost entirely by Marylanders. The design was made without charge by Mr. Sandford White, of New York, a member of the architectural firm of McKim, Meade & White.

The die block is of polished granite, and on two sides of it are appropriate inscriptions in raised bronze letters. On the front tablet may be read these lines:

IN HONOR OF
MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED
WHO ON THIS BATTLEFIELD,
AUGUST 27, 1776,
SAVED THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Erected by the efforts of the
Maryland Society of the Sons of
the American Revolution.

Immediately above these inscriptions the coat-of-arms of Maryland.

On the rear tablet are the words of Washington, uttered when he saw the gallant Marylanders make one of their desperate charges upon the enemy:

"Good God! what brave fellows must I this day lose."

The other two sides are not marked.

Column Unveiled.

When everyone had come to a standstill, Colonel Griffith pulled a halyard and let the covering drop to the ground, while the shaft stood revealed in all its graceful outlines. The throng burst into cheers, the bands played, but above everything could be heard the thunderings of a national salute fired from the crest of the hill behind the monument by the Louis Wendel Battery of Brooklyn, and echoing and re-echoing through the wooded hills on the opposite side of the lake.

The Speaker's Platform.

The exercises connected with the presentation of the monument to the City of Brooklyn took place in the park music stand about two hundred yards distant from the monument itself. The party proceeded there on foot through an avenue marked out across the grassy lawn by rows of flags. In the music stand were gathered the wives and daughters of the Brooklyn committee, and they greeted the Marylanders with cheers and waving flags. A small platform had been erected for the speakers, and as they stepped upon it the Fifth Veteran Corps welcomed them with "The Star Spangled Banner," to which the band of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn responded with "Maryland, my Maryland." Loud cheers from the Marylanders and the rest of the audience were given when the old familiar strain had died away. Gen. Stewart Woodford, chairman of the Brooklyn committee, presided over the exercises and made a brief speech, in which he welcomed the Marylanders to Brooklyn. "Remember this," he said in conclusion, "it is no longer 'Maryland, Your Maryland,' but 'Maryland, Our Maryland.' We are proud of the spirit of patriotism which has caused you to erect this beautiful shaft."

After a prayer by Rev. Richard S. Store, of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Colonel Griffith formally presented the monument to the City of Brooklyn, with the following words:

The Formal Presentation.

"The deed of great bravery performed by the heroes we honor today has but few equals inscribed upon the pages of the history of the world.

"In the lost battle, borne back by the flying,
Where mingles war's rattle with groans of the dying!"

Where all is rout and confusion, and where prisoners are being murdered before their eyes, stands a little band of less than four hundred, unterrified, unconquered, selected as a sacrifice that others might be saved. 'Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.'

"Four hundred against an army, but four hundred such heroes as are born to do immortal deeds. Others will speak to you of how well they fought and died, for in their blood was baptized the new-born nation.

"It becomes my duty as president of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to transfer to your custody and care this memorial erected in honor of our kinsmen. We know you will guard it well, for they were of the men who made our country and its flag, and so with confidence I now transfer this trust to you."

Mayor Schieren's Acceptance.

"It is with great pleasure and pride," said Mayor Schieren, that I accept as Mayor of the City of Brooklyn this beautiful monument so generously presented by you, the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

"This column is a fitting tribute to the heroism of the gallant troops who shed their life blood here in behalf of freedom for this country.

"No more appropriate spot could have been selected for this monument than right here in Prospect Park, the principal scene of the memorable battle of Long Island.

"Its importance was keenly felt by Washington and he watched with great anxiety the final outcome of the struggle, fearing the capture of his entire army, but to the heroic and determined stand made by the Maryland forces belong justly the credit of checking the progress of the British troops, and thereby giving time for the safe retreat of our army. Much of the final triumph of freedom was due to the gallant defense here made.

"Yes, a new nation was born in that struggle founded by the people and for the people, which opened an asylum and refuge for the down-trodden and oppressed of all the nations on earth.

"Maryland may justly be proud of and point to the valor of her sons of the revolution. This tribute which has been erected to commemorate their noble self-sacrifice, will ever be honored and revered by us. It will be an incentive to patriotism on the part of the young, who will here recall the heroic deeds of those brave men and be stirred to read their history. Thus a spirit of true patriotism will be engendered and a stronger love aroused for our country and our flag.

"In the name of the people of Brooklyn I thank you for the gift of this noble shaft, and will turn it over for safe keeping to the Commissioner of Parks, Hon. Frank Squier, who will take special pains to preserve and keep it from harm."

Eloquent Orations.

The two orations of the day were delivered by Colonel George A. Pearre, of Cumberland, a member of the Maryland Society, and General Horace Porter. Both were eloquent and both were interrupted time and again by cheers and hand-clapping. These orations are given in full in another part of this account.

Acting-Governor Saxton.

Acting-Governor Saxton also made a speech. "It occurred to me just now, as I heard the bands playing," he said, "that the grandest of all national hymns, the one which has thrilled the hearts of patriotic citizens for three-quarters of a century, was written by a son of Maryland."

After praising the gallantry of the Maryland Four Hundred at Long Island, he continued:

"You must remember that the day we commemorate was the very first on which an American army met in the open field the trained veterans of the Old World. At Concord and Lexington, the New England farmers fired their old muskets from behind trees and fences, and at Bunker Hill they were behind earthworks. On long Island, though outnumbered and surrounded, the Marylanders behaved with conspicuous steadiness and bravery.

"We, too, have a share in the heritage of glory that has come down from them. They are our countrymen as well as yours—Americans, and not Marylanders only. In the generations to come your beautiful monument will be an object lesson to our children, inspiring in them a love of country and devotion to duty."

An Impromptu Appeal.

The exercises ended with an unexpected appeal to Brooklyn citizens from General Woodford. "When I learned that the nearest living descendant of Martha Washington, Mr. Edmund Law Rogers, was among our guests today," he said, "I felt almost ashamed of looking him in the face when I knew that this city had never raised a monument to the battle of Long Island, or never marked by a suitable memorial the last resting place of 11,000 martyrs who literally died from starvation on board the prison ships in our harbor. The women of Brooklyn have nobly started a movement for that purpose. Won't you help them?" A liberal response was made.

Banquet at Night.

From the Park the Marylanders were taken in carriages to St. George Hotel, where rooms had been assigned them. Their baggage had also been cared for, and was found in their rooms on arriving at the hotel.

At night a banquet was given at the hotel in honor of the Maryland visitors. The two poems commemorative of the battle were written by Dr. Palmer and the other by Park Commissioner Squier, of Brooklyn, were read by Mr. James W. Owens, of Annapolis, and loudly cheered.

Five hundred persons were present at the banquet, Mayor Schieren presided, with Mr. Wm. Berri, of Brooklyn, as toast master. Mr. Richard McSherry, of Baltimore, made a response to the address of welcome from Mayor Schieren. Governor Brown was down on the card for a toast to the State of Maryland, but in his absence this was answered by Prof. E. B. Prettyman, of Baltimore, State Superintendent of public instruction. Two other Marylanders answered toasts as follows:

"The Women of the Revolution," Ex-State Senator John S. Wirt, of Cecil County.

"Auld Lang Syne," by Mr. John R. Dorsey, of Baltimore.

The other toasts included:

"The Sons of the American Revolution," General Porter.

"The State of New York," Lieutenant-Governor Saxton.

"The City of New York," Mayor Strong.

"The Army," General Miles.

"The Navy," Commodore Sicard.

"The Minute Man," Ex-Congressman Wm. C. Wallace, of Brooklyn.

The festivities kept up until a late hour.

The Cortelyon House.

The purchase of the old Cortelyon stone mansion, around which the Marylanders made their series of desperate charges, and its perpetual preservation as a historical relic is likely to be one of the outcomes of today's celebration.

When the Brooklyn Citizens' Committee meet again it will appropriate for this purpose whatever sum is left from its subscription fund and will take steps to raise the balance. The old mansion stands on what is now Third Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Streets, alongside of the Gowanus Canal. The lower story has been hidden recently by filling in the marshes around it.

Badges and Medals.

The Maryland visitors had plenty of badges on their breasts before the day was over. When they started out each was provided with a

blue and white ribbon badge of the Sons of the American Revolution. Some wore the tasteful insignia of the same Society, and many had on an orange and black ribbon of the Veteran Corps with a metal shield stamped with the coat of arms of Maryland and suitably inscribed. At Jersey City each was given a bit of orange and black ribbon to distinguish the visitors from their hosts.

On their arrival at the Montauk Club two official badges, one of bronze and one of white metal, were given to each of them. The die for it was made under the direction of Colonel George A. Price, of Brooklyn. This medal has on its obverse side a reproduction of the monument. On either side of the medal are the figures "1776" and "1895." Over this is inscribed: "Maryland's Memorial Day," and below is the seal of the State of Maryland. The figure of a Continental soldier is on the reverse, over which is "Battle of Long Island," the seal of the City of Brooklyn completing the design. This is suspended from a bar on which, in raised letters, is the word "Brooklyn," with seven stars above and six below, representing the thirteen original States of the republic. The ribbon from which the medal hangs is a combination of the oriole and black of Baltimore and the blue and white of Brooklyn.

Half a dozen reproductions of this medal in gold, with special inscriptions, were presented at the banquet to Colonel William Ridgely Griffith, Lieutenant Governor Saxton, Mayor Schieren, Col. Loomis L. Langdon, Col. Price and Mr. Wm. Berri. Mr. Berri made the presentation speech to the other five recipients and was surprised to have one given to himself by Park Commissioner Squier.

The marshals and aids in the procession wore orange and black rosettes and ribbons of the same color on their batons in honor of the Maryland visitors.

A handsome evergreen wreath was presented to the Marylanders by the Long Island Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, and placed by them on the pedestal of the monument.

MR. PEARRE'S ORATION.

The oration of Mr. George A. Pearre, of Cumberland, Md., was as follows:

"When America was discovered it was said that the new land concealed a fountain whose perpetual waters had power to reanimate age and restore the strength of youth.

"The tradition was true, but the youth to be restored was the youth of society, the life to bloom afresh was the life of the race, and this was to be accomplished by the war for American independence, which was the consummation of freedom's struggle for nearly two centuries.

"The forces working toward it had their origin in the great mental revival of the Reformation of the sixteenth century. Man after groping through the darkness of feudalism, had at last faintly seen the light. Free inquiry, freedom of thought in spiritual affairs, was soon followed by the desire for freedom of thought and action in the temporal order. The dignity of man's individuality had been clouded by his subserviency to superior power.

"In the old civilization of Europe, authority moved from the superior to the inferior. The government esteemed itself invested by divine right with the power to furnish protection and demand submission.

"But a new principle had taken possession of the heart of man.

"The right to apply the powers of his mind to any subject and to assert his individual judgment began to creep upon his intelligence. Successive ages of struggle, successive lives and deaths of heroes in the world of thought had brought to man the idea of the freedom of the individual, and it was then but the work of time to carry him to the comprehension of the force that lies in the collective reason of the whole, to teach him to substitute the natural equality of man for the hereditary privilege of monarchs, and to replace the irresponsible authority of sovereign with a dependent government emanating from the harmonized opinions of people.

The Spark of Liberty.

"The spark of liberty that first glimmered in the breast of the Anglos and Saxons in the forests of Germany kept smouldering through the centuries, now fanned into a flame by the tyranny of kings until the Magna Charta is secured; again but a dying ember under the Tudors; now flashing fitfully in the petition and declaration of right, and again lost sight of in foreign wars—often faint, but never dead; often hidden, but ever glowing in the Anglo-Saxon breast, until it burst into a blaze of glory in the Declaration of Independence and its full effulgence rested upon a free and united land.

"The seventeenth century found Charles I on the throne of England. Headstrong but vacillating, arbitrary but weak, tyrannical and false, this monarch was little fitted to control the English people at a time when the love of liberty was working in the souls of his subjects. The divine right of kings was the political doctrine of the Stewarts, the divine right of the people was the political truth of the century. "*Vox Regis, vox Dei*" was drowned in "*Vox Populi, vox Dei.*" Wedded to monarchy and its forms, to kingcraft and its outer glories, he was blinded by the narrow prejudice of a passing age to the quickening light of the dawning day. Covered with debt, he tried through land to renew old oppressions. The tax of ship money

was revived, forced loans were exacted without the consent of Parliament, and at once the fight was on.

"Prerogative took the field in its stubborn contest with the popular will and never left it until the "Declaration of Independence" rang the death knell as well to the tyranny of kings as the tyranny of parliaments.

"Then was the seed of union planted and Plymouth Rock was made the corner-stone in freedom's temple. To escape political and religious oppression the hardy sons of England fled from the evils they could not correct, and already united by a common wrong, the strongest tie that can bind men together, went in a common cause to plant together the tree of liberty in a new land, where, watered by their blood and nurtured by their care, it was to flourish and spread until it became the refuge of the oppressed of all nations.

For Representative Government.

"The revolutions of 1640 and 1688 had declared to the world that freedom of thought, freedom of speech and freedom of government are rights inherent to man from his birth; they are God-given not king-given rights, and that the colonies, happily separated from the strifes of the mother country, flourish and prosper.

"In 1760, George III ascended the throne of England, and the tyranny of the seventeenth century, which was supposed to have died with Charles I and the deposition of James II, was revived. The hand on the clock of time is turned back—civilization halts in its progress. His whole policy was bent on the subjugation of the growing spirit of republicanism in the colonies.

"To raise revenue, as Charles I had done, he undertook to tax the colonists without their consent, and the stamp act was passed through Parliament with scarcely a division.

"Then began the great struggle for representative government against the arbitrary power of the king, which ended in the independence of the colonies.

"Two great waves broke in fury over Great Britain and her colonies in America. The one ancient, the power of monarchy, rolling with the accumulated strength of centuries; the other modern, the united will of the people, agitated by the tumultuous swelling of a popular spirit, increased by the coming flood of newer and more modern enlightenment, rolled on its overwhelming and resistless course.

"Englishmen had forgotten the revolution of 1688 and the rights it had declared. The king had forgotten the lesson of the death of Charles I, and the power to tax the colonies internally without their consent, in the face of the Magna Charta, of the Declaration of Right,

of the charters of the colonies, and of the overwhelming will of the people as voiced in these two wars, was not only asserted as a financial necessity, but maintained as a political right.

Union for Resistance.

"Need I recount the events which followed in such quick succession and which drove the colonists into union for resistance, union for defense, union for peace. Need I narrate the terror and pain that fell upon them at the passage of the stamp act. Need I refer to the patience with which they had borne the loss of one ancient right after another; how Greenville, the minister of George III, had enforced the navigation acts which had destroyed the commerce of the colonies; how troops had been billeted upon the people; how the destruction of the tea at Boston was followed by the infamous Boston port act which closed the avenues of commerce and left Massachusetts destitute; how manufactures were suppressed; how the charter of Massachusetts guaranteeing all the ancient rights of Englishmen was altered; how general warrants were issued and the Assemblies of the colonies dissolved; how the crown appointed the judiciary formerly elected by the people, all with no resistance from the colonies except protest; how humbly and loyally, how calmly and respectfully petitions flowed into the king to redress these wrongs and to restore to the colonists the time honored and guaranteed rights of Englishmen.

"When petitions availed not, when remonstrances were vain, when patience had ceased to be a virtue and moderation had failed, the people of the colonies, characterized as well by their loyalty and obedience as by their love of law and hatred of tyranny, rebelled against the systematic oppression of George III. The immortal Otis inspired Massachusetts by his magnificent patriotism and she proposed a Congress of the Colonies. 'Join or die' echoed from the green hills of New Hampshire to the shores of Savannah, Virginia under Patrick Henry, South Carolina under Christopher Gadson, and Maryland, with a spontaneous outburst of patriotism led by Thomas Jefferson, approved the suggestion, and each of the colonies, catching up the music of the Union, joined with heavenly harmony in the glorious anthem of a new nation.

"Born of a common travail, sister in a common sorrow, threatened by a common danger, with the same aspirations and a common destiny, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity forever, they did ordain and establish the Constitution of the United States of America.

"The day-star of freedom had arisen—the flag of civil liberty was planted on the battlements of the world's most advanced thought, where it proudly waves today, the pole-star of the nations of the earth, to the haven of man's political redemption.

An Hour in the World's Progress.

"And who rendered this consummation of civilization's contest possible? Who became the champions of right against might? Who became the guardians of the holy legacies of mankind's past struggles for individual liberty for the most remote generations? The soldiers in the war of the American Revolution, and to commemorate their lofty patriotism and unflinching courage are we gathered here today.

"Therefore the purposes of this meeting are noble, the sentiments that animate its promoters are exalted, but their consummation tardy. After the lapse of more than one hundred years the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has determined to commemorate the valor and self-sacrificing patriotism of the revolutionary heroes of Maryland by the erection of a monument worthy of their services to the State, the nation and humanity at large on the spot where on this, the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the bloody battle of Long Island, the sons of Maryland filled with their stubborn valor that hour in the world's progress most vital to the cause of liberty in the history of mankind.

"The first question which the gathering of earnest men and women suggests is: 'Are there no public monuments on this field to the sons of Maryland, who at the loss of more than one half their number, covered the retreat of the little army of the colonies and saved it from destruction?'

An Epoch Making War.

"Is it possible that no shaft, either imposing or simple, rises from the soil they made the home of freedom into the approving skies to attest with silent and eternal eloquence our gratitude to them for the blessings of civil and religious liberty? Can it be true that no mausoleum contains the sacred ashes, no lofty column marks the final resting-place of those pioneers who blazed the way from despotism to popular government? Is there nothing more enduring than the quickly fading pages of history to preserve the memories of the men who converted the impulse toward freedom, which has been working through the ages into a rich realization the fruits of which can never die? The men who made the war for American independence, not a war for conquest, not a war for glory, not a war for revenge, but an epoch in the history of the human race?

"And it was true, until William Ridgely Griffith, the distinguished president of the Maryland Society, conceived the noble idea of wiping out this shameful fact by the erection of this handsome monument. All other nations, all other States have shown their appreciation of valor even though the motives for it were avarice or malice, and its results local and transitory, and by the lavish expenditure of money have fittingly commemorated it while we have waited more than a century to celebrate the valor of Maryland's sons in a war which advanced the landmarks of civilization, and the results of which were pregnant with the promise of amelioration of man's condition for centuries to come.

Comparative Greatness.

"The despotism of Egypt touches the sands of the Nile and the Pyramids rise in majestic grandeur to heaven, a hecatomb for mummies. The patriotism of Maryland slept a century among the blessings of free government before it thinks of recording the virtues of these authors of greatness.

"The genius of Thorwaldsen has been envoked and the Lion of Lucerne springs from the everlasting rock to commemorate forever the bravery and devotion to duty of the hireling Swiss Guard of Louis XVI, but the grave of Michael Cresap, who, with Thomas Price, marched the first companies from the South to Boston in a war for independence is unmarked and neglected, and his memory is fading into the echoless silence of the past.

"The fame of the military genius who waded through the blood of thousand to absolute power, and whose ambitions unsettled the political balance of the world has been made imperishable by the Column Vendome and the Arch of Triumph, and his ashes lie enshrined in a princely tomb on the banks of the Seine, while the grave of Moses Rawlings, the patriot soldier, the hero of Fort Washington, lies hidden by the weeds on the banks of the Potomac, and the ashes of Gunby and Price, or Griffith and Ford repose beneath no public emblem of man's remembrance.

"A marble column rises from the heart of Baltimore to greet the morning sun with continual tidings of the savior of his country, Virginia's immortal son, and yet the memories of Howard and Williams and of Gist and Richardson lie wrapped in the silence of a hundred years in the bosom of the State they loved so well.

"The charge of the six hundred at Balaklava in a war of conquest has been renewed in song and story with naught to commend its reckless bravery but obedience to military orders, while the six charges of the Maryland four hundred, under the interpid Gist, against four thousand veteran British troops under Lord Cornwallis at the battle

of Long Island in a war for man's political redemption, has not inspired the poet until now, or raised a monument to their memory.

Gallant Deeds Recalled.

"Has custom dulled the heart of patriotism? Has the greed for gain made us unmindful of the services of Maryland's sons to mankind?

"Must we be reminded that the Frederick County Court of Maryland first had the courage, eleven years before the Declaration of Independence, to disregard the stamp act? That before a hostile foot had pressed her soil the sons of Maryland flew to arms at the trumpet call of New York's oppression—not to defend their own homes, not to protect their own families, but to assist a sister colony in maintaining with their blood the principles of free government?

"Must we again be told that the old Maryland Line under Griffith and Price, was the first to drive the serried ranks of England from the Heights of Harlem at the point of the bayonet, and that they bore the brunt of every fight thenceforth to Valley Forge?

"Must the generous haste with which her sons responded to the call of the conquered Carolinas be recounted, and how from Camden to Eutaw Springs, through Guilford Court House, Habkirk's Hill and Cowpens, with determined courage born of patriotic conviction, with an impetuous valor inspired by its responsibility to the future of mankind, the Maryland Line, the Tenth Legion of Green's army, the Old Guard of the Continental forces, dashed with Morgan through the veterans of the daring Tarleton and with Howard through the Irish Buffs of the gallant Webster and drove them at the point of the bayonet in panic from the field?

"To keep green the memories of the men who by such persistent courage planted the foremost milestone in the path of the progress of civilization and to perpetuate their fame to the most remote posterity is the monument erected. By it will every Maryland hero of the Revolution be remembered. However humble, however great, whether as a private in the blackness of the night on some distant picket line all alone he fell or in the mad crush of battle as the general at the head of his victorious army at the very pinnacle of fame he died; whether his grave be unknown or marked only by the modest daisy of the mountain, or be the mecca of a nation's gratitude and marked by some grand sarcophagus of the nation's woe, this worthy shaft will rise from Long Island's soil to attest Maryland's devotion to the principles for which they bled and to bespeak her tenacious affection for her unfortunate dead.

"Not because like the cohorts of imperial Caesar they fought to bring all nations to the feet of Rome, not because like the legions of the great Napoleon they followed in blind idolatry the ambitious leadership of an invincible chief to win his approving smile and to wear the crown of the Legion of Honor, not because to gratify a nation's greed for territory they stood like England's perfect ranks with unshaken discipline to subjugate and acquire other lands, not because they fought and died for plunder, conquest or the simple love of glory, would we carve their names on endurable stone or emblazon their virtues on everlasting brass, but, because, as the soldiers of this nation the consummation and concentration of all the political wisdom of the ages they fought to give it life, because, as the champions of a newer and more enlightened progress they bled to render possible the fulfillment of the New World's destiny, because, as the exponents of civil liberty they died to teach the great lesson of humility to which the civilization of the centuries had been struggling that all men are, and of right should be, free and equal before the laws.

"To accomplish such results the bridegroom left the bride with a hurried embrace to join the Maryland Line. This is why the son with all the ardent patriotism of youth, left with an affectionate farewell his aged parents and hurried to the front, never to return; this is why the Maryland mother, her patriotism and courage rising between her heart-wrung sighs and dread forebodings, buckled to the side of her first born the sword of his fathers, and with the last lingering kiss of a mother's ineffable love upon his boyish brow, dedicated in life and in death, if need be, her only son to the cause of his country.

"It was not for plunder that Cresap, Price and Rawlings marched from their quiet homes in Maryland through 600 miles of forest to join Northern brethren in the seige of Boston and the defense of Fort Washington.

"It was not to gratify some towering ambition that Howard, Williams, Griffiths, Gist and Smallwood bled.

"It was not for purposes so base as these that hundreds of Maryland's sons laid down their lives among the green hills of the North and the fair savannas of the South—a willing sacrifice upon the altar of the country's liberty, and their martyr souls winged their flight to the battlements of Heaven.

"They bled that the world's progress in the humanization of man might not cease. They died to add another link in the chain of that divine plan which, in the history of nations, can so plainly be seen working out the higher civilization and the ultimate political and moral redemption of mankind. This is the cause for which they

fought. These are the results of their courage, their self-sacrifice and their unflinching patriotism. All honor then to the Maryland heroes of the war for man's freedom! They belong to no age; they fulfilled the promise of the past and inspired hope for the future! They belong to no nation; they opened the way to political enfranchisement to all men."

GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

"I came here not to talk about New York's four hundred of the present age," said General Porter, "but of Maryland's four hundred of a past age. As 'distance lends enchantment to the view,' so do we feel a more profound interest in events which have occurred long ago than in those which have recently passed in review before us.

"Some men take a deeper interest in the study of geology than in history, for while history describes events which have occurred only in the last few thousand years, geology tells us of occurrences which happened millions of years ago. It seems necessary that historical events should recede from us far enough to be placed at the proper focal distance before we can properly view them and appreciate them, and so it is that in the contemplation of the wars in which our country has been engaged, our principal interest centres in the most remote war—the contest in which we gained our liberties.

English Race Supremacy.

"That struggle was fought by an army which, with its trusty bayonets and trenched blades, carved its name indelibly upon the tablets of the nation's history. Its sufferings had not been matched since the trade of war began. Its trials had not been equalled since the days of the early Christian martyrs. It fought not only to secure liberty for this land, but to hold out the hope of liberty to the oppressed of all lands throughout the globe. It accomplished the greatest achievement in the history of races. Froude, the distinguished historian, has himself said that: 'Although the separation of the American colonies crippled the supremacy of England, it founded the supremacy of the English race.'

One of the Turning Points.

"While the war of the Revolution presented a splendid series of battles in which there were innumerable instances of individual prowess, personal heroism and matchless valor on the field, there were some acts which stand out in particularly bold relief which are salient points in the struggle. Such was the battle fought on the hallowed ground upon which we stand today. It was one of the turning

points of the struggle. If the patriot army gathered here had been annihilated, is it reasonable to suppose that the colonies could have created another in time to resist the superior British forces, composed of trained veterans, who, flushed with the pride of victory, would have separated the Northern and Southern colonies and crushed them in detail—that the cause of liberty would have gone in the gloom of an eternal night.

"The greatest crisis in this battle was the superb action of the immortal heroes who marched here from Maryland. I will not attempt to recall the events of this battle, particularly after listening to the masterly historical address which has fallen from the lips of the eloquent speaker who has preceded me. I merely wish to unite with you in recalling the record of imperishable deeds, of perpetuating the fame of men who deserve to be immortal.

"What the three hundred men who fell in defense of Thermopylae were to ancient Greece, so are the four hundred heroes to America. They did their duty and trusted to history for their need of praise. The more history discusses them, the brighter becomes the lustre of their fame. Their names are eternally embalmed in the hearts of their countrymen. As long as manly courage is talked of or heroic deeds honored, there will live in the memories of grateful people the names of the martyrs who offered up their lives upon this memorable spot.

Revival of Patriotism.

"It is a great satisfaction to feel that there is today indisputable evidences of the revival of patriotism. I believe that it is due, in a large measure, to the zealous, systematic, untiring labors of our great patriotic societies. The Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has for years been conspicuous for its patriotic achievement. It has marked with appropriate tablets the places where the principal revolutionary events occurred in that State. It has contributed much patriotic literature, raised large sums of money and procured liberal appropriations for the erection of monuments and statues to commemorate the deeds of the revolutionary heroes, and has held patriotic fairs which have given young people an opportunity to view marvelous collections of revolutionary relics. But this Society has never performed a more patriotic labor than the erection of the monument which we have gathered here to dedicate. This graceful and beautiful shaft will teach enduring lessons of patriotism. It will recall an heroic act of an heroic age. It will remind generations yet to come that they should make equal sacrifice in case war should ever again threaten the liberties of the land. It will mark for all time the spot where rest the ashes of that immortal band of heroes who were willing to die that the cause of liberty might live."

Subscribers to Monument.

The names of those who contributed to the fund of $3,000 for the erection of the monument are as follows:

Wm. Ridgely Griffith,
James A. Gary,
Edgar G. Miller,
James T. Woodward,
Michael Jenkins,
Edwin F. Abell,
J. Randolph Mordecai,
Alexander Brown,
John R. Dorsey,
Bernard N. Baker,
Daniel Annan,
B. Irvine Keyser,
Edwin Warfield,
Richard M. McSherry,
Mrs. Harriet L. Hill,
Edwin Harvie Smith,
David L. Bartlett,
Louis Elmer & Sons,
Jacob Tome,
Meriweather H. Griffith,
W. Dallas Goodwin,
Edwin Walters & Co.,
Robinson N. Cator,
Wilbur F. Jackson,
Eugene N. Belt,
George T. Gambrill,
Ira H. Houghton,
P. W. Hanson,
John E. Hurst,
Douglas H. Thomas,
E. Austin Jenkins,
Thomas Skinner,
De Coursey Thom,
B. T. De Ford,
R. G MacGill,
John Hubner,
Wm. Strobel Thomas,
Frank S. Shaw,
Charles E. Houghton,
George W. Conover,
George H. Pearre,
Findlay, Roberts & Co.,
Charles E. Shanahan,
Dr. Alex. L. Hodgdon,
Col. Henry D. Loney,
Wm. Collins,
W. P. C. Cockey,
James W. Owens,
Com. Felix McCurley,
U. S. N.,
S. Hamburger & Sons,
Blake, Dowell & Helm,
George Bradenkoph,
Lieut. Theodore Porter,
U. S. N.,
Lieut. James C. Cresap,
F. Maynard,
E. W. Thompson,
Patrick Anderson,
Samuel Duhamel,
Rev. Wm. Schouler,
John S. Wirt,
H. H. Haines,
J. C. Carhart,
J. Scharf Stockett,
Dr. J. M. Worthington,
Edward M. Young,
G. E. Davidson,
George Filbert,
John Gilpen,
Wm. G. Hollingsworth,
S. J. Caldwell,
Robert L. Wenits,
John S. Little,
Arthur J. Pritchard,
Miss Ella Torance,
Capt. Geo. Wisner Wood,
Charles T. Holloway,
Samuel C. Rowland,
Robert A. Woolridge,
G. W. Gail,
W. W. Spence,
P. T. George,
Eugene Levering & Co.,
Hutzler Bros.,
Wm. H. Whitridge,
George W. Clark,
Charles Broadway Rouss,
Francis P. Stevens,
John Warfield,
Charles J. Bonaparte,
Gen. Jos. Lancaster Brent,
William Keyser,
Frederick Chap., Daughters of the Am. Rev.,
Harry A. Parr,
Cardinal Gibbons,
Edmund Law Rogers,
Maurice E. Skinner,
Gen. Clinton P. Paine,
Felix Agnus,
Thomas M. Maynadier,
Maj. J. W. S. Brady,
Capt. Yates Stirling,
Charles S. Houghton,
W. Graham Bowdoin,
Jesse Hilus,
Lloyd L. Jackson,
Dr. Samuel C. Chew,
Joel Gutman & Co.,
H. Ashton Ramsay,
W. Pearre,
Gen. Chas. H. Reynolds,
Barnes Compton,
John H. Jamar,
Wm. L. Raulings,
James E. Sprigg,
J. S. MacDonald,
Ruxton M. Ridgely,
A. B. Coulter,
C. H. Oelmn,
Edward N. Rich,
R. H. Maynard,
Wm. H. Boggs,
J. C. Price,
N. J. Duhamel,
Morris P. Stevens,
Dixon, Bartlett & Co.,
Prof. E. B. Prettyman,
Mrs. Greenleaf Johnson,
Wm. H. Green,
A. Warfield Monroe,
Edward Reynolds,
Richard Johnson Duval,
H S. Duhamel,
John Partridge,
Alfred Kirk,
Dr. Samuel Roman,
Charles B. Tiernan,
Francos A. Edwards,
Thomas S. Miller,
Charles A. Lucy,
Jacob M. Pearce,
Andrew Aitken,
John H. Baylies,
Wm. S. Evans,
M. S. Krik,
T. B. Gillesfail,
T. Frank Turner,
Joseph N. D. Danels,
James McCounell,
J. Noble Stockett,
Rev. De Witt C. Loop,
Rev. Thomas J. Packard,
Samuel H. Skiner,
Wm. Baldwin.

Col. Wm. Smallwood's Regiment.

The regiment of Col. Wm. Smallwood, when it left Maryland, had about 900 men rank and file, but when it reached the camp at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, the six independent companies from the Eastern Shore of Maryland were incorporated, making the regiment up to 1,444 men rank and file. It was divided into two battalions, and it was four companies of the second battalion under Major Mordecai Gist that made the great charge of the "Four Hundred." Col. Smallwood and Lieut.-Col. Ware were both absent in New York and the balance of the regiment had been ordered to retreat by General Stirling.

At the annual meeting held October 19, 1896, Col. Griffith declined a re-election and would not consent to have his name put in nomination, and Mr. John R. Dorsey, who had served the Society for seven years, also declined. General Joseph L. Brent was elected President, and Dr. James D. Iglehart was elected Secretary. The Society voted the retiring President for his faithful and successful work a set of engrossed resolutions, and to Mr. John R. Dorsey for his seven years of faithful service, a gold insignia of the Society.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

CEREMONIES

AT THE

UNVEILING OF THE MONUMENT OVER THE REMAINS

OF

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM SMALLWOOD

BY THE

MARYLAND SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

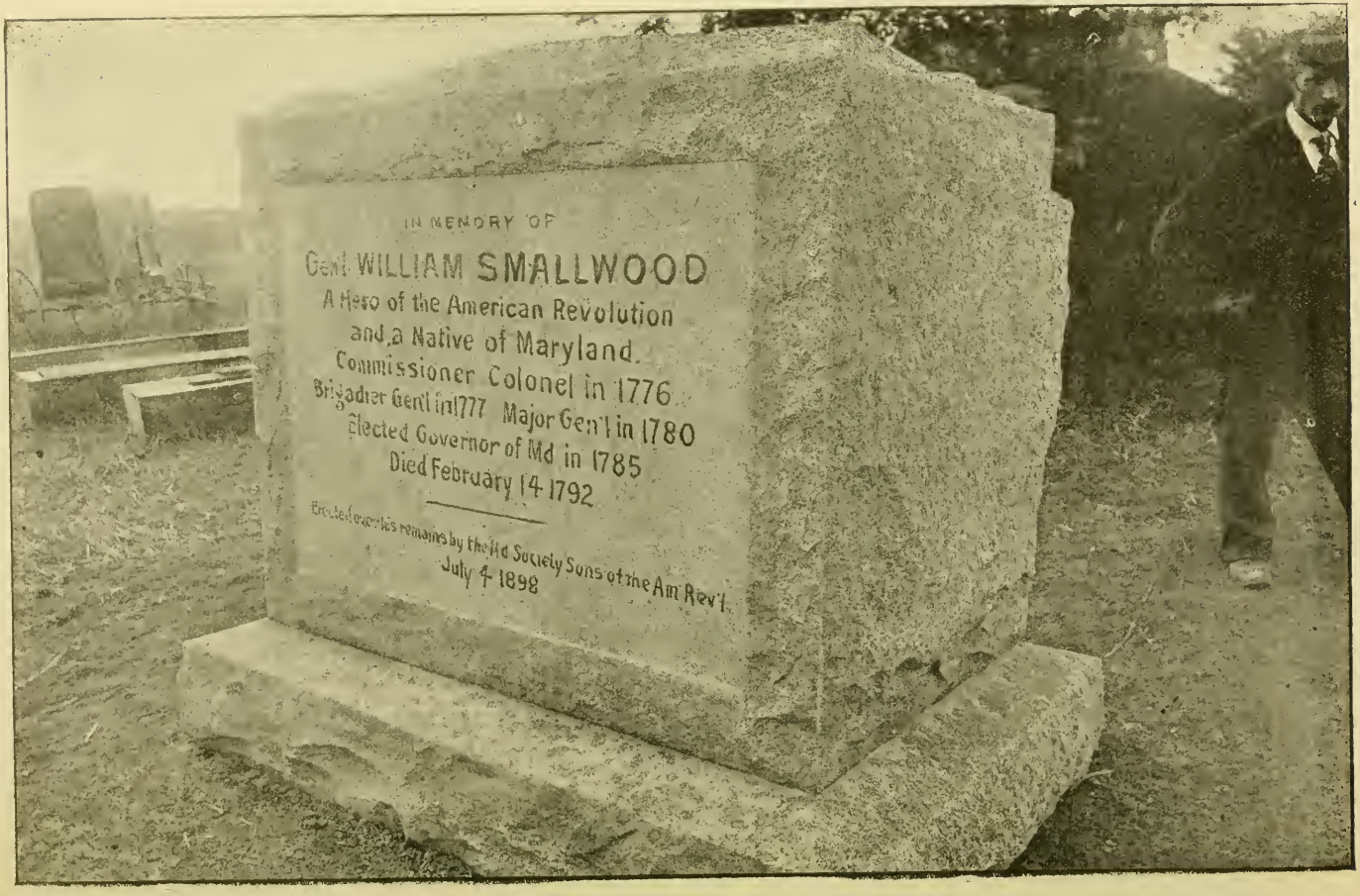
July 4, 1898.

MARKING THE GRAVE OF MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

At a meeting of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at the Hotel Rennert, on the evening of February 22, 1898, in honor of the birthday of General George Washington, a resolution was adopted authorizing the President to appoint a committee to devise the ways and means to erect over the remains of General William Smallwood, who is buried in Charles County, Maryland, a suitable monument to mark the spot, and whose grave had never been marked, although he was buried one hundred and six years ago. Some days later, General Joseph Lancaster Brent, the President, announced the following names as the committee to act under the resolution: Edward Reynolds, Douglas H. Thomas, Charles Thomas Holloway, Edgar G. Miller, Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel, Edward M. Young, Dr. James Davidson Iglehart, Ira H. Houghton, Lewis S. Elmer, R. R. B. Chew, Henry A. Ramsey and Joseph L. Brent.

After several months of labor, the committee meeting every two weeks, they announced at the meeting, held on June 28, 1898, that the stone, a massive block of granite, which had been contracted for with W. A. Gault & Son, had at last reached the old walnut tree which has stood (so says tradition) as a sentinel over the grave of General Smallwood, and the grave so long neglected was marked for all time. The committee decided that the unveiling ceremonies would take place on July 4th.

The monument, a massive block of Woodstock granite, six feet high and broad, was erected entirely by the Society, no contributions by others than members thereof being received, and was placed over the grave of the dead hero, about one hundred yards from the old historic Smallwood mansion in Charles County, about thirty miles below Washington.



THE SMALLWOOD MONUMENT.

THE SMALLWOOD MANSION, WHERE GEN. WILLIAM SMALLWOOD DIED.

[INSCRIPTION OF THE MONUMENT.]

IN MEMORY OF
GENERAL WILLIAM SMALLWOOD,
A HERO OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
AND A NATIVE OF MARYLAND.
COMMISSIONED COLONEL IN 1776;
BRIGADIER-GENERAL IN 1777;
MAJOR-GENERAL IN 1780.
ELECTED GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND IN 1785,
DIED FEBRUARY 14, 1792.
ERECTED BY THE MARYLAND SOCIETY,
SONS OF THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
JULY 4, 1898.

The members of the Society who attended the unveiling were General Joseph L. Brent, President; Samuel H. Shriver, Vice-President; Dr. James D. Iglehart, Secretary; Dr. Albert K. Hadel, Historian; Charles B. Tiernan, Allan P. Gunn, Edward M. Young, James W. Owens, Edward Reynolds, Rev. Henry Branch, D. D., of Ellicott City, Chaplain; and also Hon. William M. Marine, representing the Society of the War of 1812.

The Smallwood mansion is now unoccupied and in a dilapidated condition. It is a one-story building, with apex or gable roof, built of brick imported from England, but the walls have crumbled away considerably. In one of the upper rooms it is said that George Washington and Smallwood, both of whom were members of the Alexandria (Va.) Lodge of Masons, were accustomed at times to hold Masonic gatherings, which were attended by neighbors, members of the fraternity.

Country Residents There.

There were about six hundred persons present, mostly residents of Charles County, who had assembled to assist in the ceremony of dedication.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. Henry Branch, D. D., Chaplain of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The Unveiling.

After the prayer, the unveiling took place, Vice-President Samuel H. Shriver, of the Society, and Mr. Edward Reynolds, who is a connection

of the Smallwood family, handling the cords which loosed the flag. This flag also, it should be said, has a history. It was the one used by Colonel William H. Watson in Mexico, and covered his remains upon their removal from Monterey to Baltimore. It is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. J. D. Iglehart, and was never before used upon a public occasion.

As the unveiling took place, the choir united in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

Dr. James D. Iglehart then stepped forward and said:

"Mr. President, the result of the work of the Committee is now before you. The funds for its accomplishment have been subscribed by the members of the Society. The monument will now be unveiled by Edward Reynolds, a near connection of the Smallwood family, and our Vice-President, Samuel H. Shriver. Mr. President, I now place the monument in your hands."

After the conclusion of Dr. Iglehart's remarks, General Joseph L. Brent, President of the Society, spoke as follows:

"Standing now in the presence of all that is mortal of William Smallwood, a hero, a soldier and a statesman, whose influence upon his contemporaries began over a century and a quarter ago, I, as the President of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and in obedience to its directions, hereby declare that we, in this remote generation, acknowledge that we owe a debt beyond human expression to the mind, soul and strong will of William Smallwood, who, in his life, wrought, thought and planned in the service of his country, that we come here, where reposes all of that perishable casket which once held his mind and intelligence, to place over it an everlasting granite, a memorial which confesses our debt to him and will attest to future ages our declaration that we salute and revere him as a founder of our republic.

"I hereby declare this memorial of enduring granite over the remains of General William Smallwood is well and appropriately set as a permanent monument capable of resisting the forces of nature so long as the sun shines; and for its protection against the efforts of human neglect or malice, I earnestly and confidently invoke the care and patriotic affection of the good people of this old and noble Charles County, of which he was a native, and which has given, through his heroic sons, such frequent evidence of her ability and disposition to serve the country."

General Jos. L. Brent introduced the orator of the day, Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel, historian of the Society, who said:

Ladies and Gentlemen of Charles County, and Compatriots of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

"We have made a pilgrimage on this glorious anniversary from the

highest motives, those of duty and patriotism, to the grave of this brave soldier, General William Smallwood. The work of pointing the way and providing the means was left to a committee of our Society, and in placing this modest but substantial stone over this long neglected grave, it is but fair to all that the credit for our work shall be placed upon shoulders worthy to wear it, and while each one of the committee did what he could. yet to the unceasing labors and unswerving loyalty of our Secretary, Dr. James Davidson Iglehart, do we owe this tribute to our hero.

"This monument and the erection of our monuments and tablets is but carrying out the purposes of our great organization, which is to mark the graves of Revolutionary heroes and other historic spots, to perpetuate all that is good in our institutions, and to keep alive memories which are valuable as lessons even in this hour of our greatness.

"In the whole calender no more appropriate day could have been selected for this ceremony, for on this day the colonies declared themselves free of the power which had oppressed them and rose in their indignation and threw down the gauntlet of defiance to their merciless oppressor, and by that act aroused to action the thinking people of the world and made it impossible for any despot to repeat the crime. They gave a new impetus to struggling manhood, and in the confines of their own beloved America, elevated the humblest man to a state of sovereignty not known or enjoyed by any other people upon the face of the earth; shook by their wonderful achievements the tottering empires of the old world and laid the foundation of a great nation.

"General William Smallwood was the foremost military man of the Maryland line, and a distinct agent in this struggle.

"He threw his influence and fortune in a cause which made him a hero in the eyes of his fellowman, a cause which became so vital in its important relation to everyone in the colonies that upon its success they staked their lives, knowing well the responsibilities of their act, and believing that they were fighting for that which would in time affect the future of the entire human race. Little did they dream that they lived in the most heroic age of man and the most momentous period of American history, or that the tread of their soldiers and the voices of their statesmen would echo along the highway of Anglo-Saxon civilization; for these men, although unconscious of it, had worked out the problem which no other age had accomplished.

"They not only secured to themselves personal liberty, but paved the way for its enjoyment by all the people in the world, and human rights owe to them what civilization owes to Alfred the Great.

"We read upon this stone that William Smallwood was commissioned colonel of a Maryland regiment in 1776, brigadier-general in 1777, major-general in 1780, and was elected governor of Maryland in 1785.

"History tells us that he was brave, generous and courteous, so good a citizen was he, so well were his excellent qualities known to his fellow-citizens, that for years he represented them in many movements for which the people of Maryland were noted.

"His father, Bayne Smallwood, was a merchant and planter and for many years represented his district in the Assembly of Maryland, and for a long time was justice of the peace or esquire, an honorable position as well as a social distinction which in the evolution of our political system has almost passed away.

"No man was more respected than Bayne Smallwood, and in Priscilla Hebard, of Virginia, a lady of family and fortune, he found a worthy companion.

"At an early age William Smallwood was sent to England to be educated, and in 1754, then about 21 years of age, he returned to America to assist his father in the general management of his estate, which was called by its original Indian name, 'Mattawoman.' He never married.

"An historical and official record reads that William Smallwood was a gallant and fearless soldier in the Revolutionary Army of the Maryland line, commanding the Maryland Forces, and came home after an eight years' struggle for American freedom covered with glory; was wounded at White Plains on October 14, 1778, and received by an act of Congress, October 14, 1780, a vote of thanks for bravery and good conduct at the battle of Camden, in South Carolina. He sheathed his sword only when the liberties of his fellow-citizens were assured.

"He had at all times the confidence of General Washington and corresponded with that great man to the last days of his life. Tradition tells us that he was frequently the guest of the first President, and on several occasions had him as a guest in this historic house which stands before us, and on the 14th day of February, 1792, he passed away, about sixty years of age.

"This is but a brief sketch of the man whose grave we have marked today, who sleeps beneath this hill almost overlooking the tomb of his beloved Washington, and whose memory we desire to honor, and in this act of unselfish patriotism in bringing this stone to this quiet spot far from the view of the busy world, we have not only done what we believed to be our duty as an organized body of descendants of the Revolutionary Army, but a tribute as well to the statesmen who were the architects of our glorious government, who saw rising about them as the result of battle a temple wherein should dwell the liberties of their people which, by elevating man, could offer a home to the oppressed of all nations, and with a scope and magnificence unknown before, dazzle the whole world, and with the guarantees of her marvelous Constitution, be recognized as the highest conception of man.

"Memorials like these shall speak with a silent tongue to the millions of Americans yet unborn, and when our dear country shall become so great and powerful, as it will, that it will obliterate the world's past achievements, the statesmen of the day will turn to the pages of the history of the American Revolution for inspiration, and upon altars like these renew their allegiance to the structure which gave life to liberty and to them an untarnished flag.

"When the names of Cæsar, Alexander, Hannibal, Napoleon and Wellington shall have been forgotten, Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Hancock and Smallwood will be the incentives for all that is good and true and noble, for in the leaders of that struggle was realized all that was truest and best in statesmanship, and awoke to liberty from a despotic power which was now about to be laid upon them with a mailed hand, but which would soon reach human endurance, and in declaring war upon their mother-country they were actuated by the same inspirations which have evolved every momentous event and brought to battle every great issue since the creation of man. In the breast of man has burned the fire of human liberty, while sometimes dimmed by the elevation to power of a despot, and although not able to analyze it, but man thus early in his existence realized that there was a condition to which he could aspire, and an aspiration which could not be extinguished.

"It was the unquenchable thirst for something better that prompted the impetuous Gaul to over-run Rome. It was the same spirit which led the roving Saxon to conquest. It burned brightly in the breasts of the followers of Pym, Hampden and Cromwell when they dyed the soil of Runnymede and Marston Moor with the blood of the Britain; where the barriers set up by a despotic king where thrown down and crushed. It lived and breathed again in the men who followed William III to England and in those who beheaded Charles II.

"It animated those who embarked in the Mayflower, little dreaming for what they contended except the right to worship God in their own way without interference, but conscious that even in the wilds of North America there was something better, and when thrown upon their own resources, and being compelled to make laws for their self-preservation and having enjoyed for a time the happiness of self-government, they then realized that that for which humanity had contended for centuries was now theirs in the enjoyment of personal liberty, and when, after years of privation and sacrifice and struggle, they had maintained themselves and were building up a new nation of Americans, they found the doors of the executive, judicial and financial departments of their mother-country to whom they had been loyal in heart, closed to their appeal, and in their midst were soldiers with loaded muskets to enforce laws which meant the destruction of their

every right, they then knew the value of what they had enjoyed, and determined that the sacrifices which the human family had made for generations should not be lost, and they took up arms for what they believed to be just before God and man, and those who stood up to be shot down at Lexington and those who, following panther-like, and swept away in their fury the retreating British along the road from Concord, those who stood upon Bunker Hill and those who burned the Peggy Stewart, defied injustice, and were willing to sacrifice their all upon the altar of their country's welfare.

"Some have said that it was an impetuous zeal which prompted these deeds. Call it what you may, it was carrying out that law, that truth and right shall survive all things, and until the hour shall come when all men will have equal rights before the law, the din of battle shall fill the ears of man, and it shall never cease until liberty becomes the corner-stone of every nation and the people alone become sovereign. It is the demand of the human soul.

"I believe that the republic of North America is destined to play a great part in the world's history; as one of the great living, progressive nations, she could not afford to remain passive and inactive while at her very door a brave and deserving people were being exterminated by an inhuman warfare.

"The tragedy of the treacherous destruction of a gallant ship was the signal for armed intervention. Whether the results of this conflict will broaden our policy; whether we shall form alliances, moral or physical, with any of the great nations, must depend on events; yet it will be our duty as a Christian people to make those alliances which will redound to the good of the whole people, not only of America, but of the world.

"At this time it is clear that a union of effort and interest between the two great English-speaking nations, who have a common interest in the promotion of Christianity, education and a higher civilization, to say nothing of commerce, would be the solution of a question which has come after years of deep prejudice and not without some reason. England and America must stand together in this hour of the death of the Latin races.

"I quote here an interesting paragraph from Francis Wharton's Diplomatic Correspondence in support of this union:

" 'Benjamin Franklin, wise philosopher, statesman and diplomat, who stands today in the world's history without a peer, who captivated France of the eighteenth century by his sentiments and ideas for the liberation of man, also won the wise by his good sense and genius. He won the enthusiastic by the brilliancy, boldness and originality of his rôle, for he knocked at the doors of an absolute monarchy to maintain a republic, one the deadly enemy of the other; he, who had

triumphed as no other man had, was about to leave France amidst the plaudits of crown, nobility and honored by the people, in that hour his eyes turned toward his beloved America, his heart full of gratitude to France for her generous assistance in the hour of need; yet he declined to enter into a commercial treaty with France which would give her a monopoly. He had not forgotten the insults which had been heaped upon him in Parliament or by Lord Stormount in Paris, the envoy of Great Britain. He remembered that the British arms had been stained by the employment of Hessians in a mercenary warfare, and the instigation of atrocious Indian onslaughts upon defenceless women and children.'

"He could not have forgotten that the war had been protracted by false imformation and imflammatory statements with which the refugees in England had filled the ears of those in authority. Yet with all this still fresh in his mind, his devotion to his people, his gratitude to France, he looked forward as early as 1783 to a permanent alliance with Great Britain, believing that greater benefits could be derived from her than any other nation. He not only believed this to be essential to our progress, but he encouraged a physical alliance, but the continued imbecility of the crown and his successor made this an impossibility.

"And now, after a century and a quarter, the barriers of prejudice are broken down, and the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack can wave together over people who have a common interest in the cause of humanity.

"And England can rejoice with us today for the seeds that brought forth the tree of liberty in America also took root in her dominion, yet it did not flourish until death removed the blight of that Tudor race, and her own emancipation began by the removal forever of that narrow and imbecile influence which had held her down.

"It was a glorious hour for old England when that voice, although hushed in death, was again heard throughout the land, and Pitt, who would have made his country great while he lived, yet could not live to realize his dearest wish, honor to his memory, his countrymen adopted that colonial policy which had been his and which was to lift England to colossal greatness. And the men of the American Revolution also felt the inspiration of that great man's influence, and in their determination not to submit to the tyranny of George III, did not create a new order of things but a new declaration of principle for the people of the whole world, which not only resulted in their own independence but a step in the direction of the liberation of the masses of England, the adoption of a constitutional form of government and an era of progress and prosperity for the people of both countries.

"The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution have recognized that upon it is placed a great work.

"It is not our desire to keep before the people the pictures of an unhappy experience; but by perpetuating the deeds of our brave fathers we shall be true to them and to ourselves, and make us better and truer citizens.

"It shall be our duty from time to time to point to the fundamental principles of our Government, and year after year we will be found worshipping at some shrine made sacred by the men of the American Revolution, not only to glorify them, but to teach the rising generation their duty as citizens of our glorious country, and to the end that the government made by our fathers, loved and honored by their descendants, shall never perish from the earth."

The closing address was made by Hon. Wm. M. Marine, Historian of the Maryland Society of the War of 1812.

The following were the subscribers to the fund for General Smallwood's Monument:

Gen. Jas. L. Brent,	Edgar G. Miller, Jr.,	Rev. Chas. R. Trowbridge,
J. D. Iglehart, M. D.,	Charles S. Houghton,	E. M. Young,
Jas. A. Gary,	Capt. Yates Stirling,	Douglas H. Thomas,
Ed. A. Jenkins,	T. M. Manardier,	Wm. L. Rawling,
Edgar G. Miller,	Ed. Reynolds,	Ira H. Houghton,
A. K. Hadel, M. D.,	John Warfield,	John Gilpin,
A. D. B. Courtney,	W. S. Thomas,	A. L. Hodgdon, M. D ,
Sam'l H. Shriver,	Geo. Bradenkoph,	J. Noble Stockett,
Alex. Holloway,	Jas. W. Owens,	Geo. Norbury Mackenzie,
R. Ross Holloway,	Charles B. Tiernan,	Louis S. Houghton,
Edwin Warfield,	J. H. Jamar, M. D.,	W. P. C. Cockey,
A. J. Prichard,	Jno. R. Dorsey,	L. S. Elmer,
Frank T. Redwood,	Rev. Henry Branch,	L. Elmer & Sons,
M. E. Skinner,		Jno. Savage Williams.

THE MARYLAND REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT,
MOUNT ROYAL PLAZA, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Maryland Revolutionary Monument.

At the Board of Managers' meeting held September 23, 1890, General Bradley T. Johnson offered the following, which on motion of Mr. Stevens was adopted:

Resolved, By the Board of Managers of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution that at the next Annual Meeting of the Society it be requested to formulate plans to erect a monument in one of the public squares of this city, commemorative of the Maryland Line of 1776.

At the Annual Meeting held February 23, 1891, General Johnson in his report as President suggested a monument to the Association of Freemen of Maryland, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this Society will dedicate itself to the duty of erecting a monument to the memory of the Association of Freemen of Maryland, formed July 25, 1775, and the Board of Managers are hereby directed to consider the details and make a report to the Society.

At a meeting held October 19, 1891, President Johnson in his report suggested that the Society should undertake the erection of a monument in the city of Baltimore to the Association of Freemen of Maryland. That proposition was submitted to the Executive Committee who have considered it and have agreed to report:

1. That this Society will undertake to erect a monument in this city to the Association of Freemen of Maryland.

2. That the form of the monument ought to be, the pedestal of Maryland marble, surmounted by a bronze figure, heroic size, of a Maryland Minute Man of 1775, taking a soldier of Cresap's Company, which marched to Boston, as a model.

3. That a bazaar be held in the City of Baltimore about the middle of December, 1892, to raise the funds for this monument. The distinguishing characteristics of which bazaar shall be a Loan Exhibition of arms, portraits, flags, autograph papers and all other relics relating to the Revolution in Maryland. Adopted.

Board of Managers' Meeting, November 14, 1891. On motion a committee of three, consisting of Wm. R. Griffith, Dr. S. C. Chew and F. P. Stevens, was appointed to wait on the Mayor and City Council and secure the right to erect in Taney Place a memorial to the Association of Freemen of Maryland.

After the appointment of the above committee it was decided that, in view of the fact there were but fifty-seven signers of the Association of Freemen, it would not be proper to ignore the other patriots and soldiers of the Revolution, and the monument was directed to be

inscribed, "To all Patriots, etc.," as upon the present erected monument.

The Committee at once started work, and the following circular was sent on January 13, 1892, to all members of the Maryland Legislature and many prominent citizens throughout the State, and a similar circular to the City Council of Baltimore:

(CIRCULAR.)

To the Honorable,

The General Assembly of Maryland.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the Maryland Society of the

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

beg your consideration of the following facts and favorable action thereon:

1. The Maryland Society was organized April 20, 1889, and duly incorporated under the Laws of the State of Maryland.

2. The Constitution of the Society, Article II, provides, "The purposes of the Society are to keep alive among ourselves and our descendants, and in the community, the patriotic spirit of the men who achieved American Independence; to collect and secure for preservation and publication, the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the war of the Revolution, etc."

It will be seen from the above that the purposes of this Society are such as must appeal to every citizen of Maryland, when he considers the great blessing enjoyed, from the self-sacrifice of the heroes who gave us American Independence.

The sworn applications for membership, reveal not only lost treasures of great deeds done in the days of the Revolution, by patriots now forgotten by all save the immediate families, but they have rescued from oblivion much of the early Colonial history of the State, and the accumulation of data from private sources, that is of great importance toward placing Maryland in her proper position, as the *leading* Colony in opposition to the mother-country.

Considering the work that is being done, the Society feels that IT is the proper body to approach you and call attention to the following, asking your consideration and action thereon:

1. Other States of the Thirteen Original Colonies, recognizing the great blessings secured and proud of the heroic deeds of the men that represented them in the days of the revolution, have built monuments of gratitude, and in commemoration. During the past year this Society sent delegates to represent the State at the dedication of the monument at Bennington. Vermont, erected at a cost of about $150,000.00, by the subscriptions of private citizens, city and town governments, State Government and the United States Government.

2. The State of Maryland and the "Monumental City" contain monuments to Washington, to the soldiers of 1812, to Wells and McComas and others, but where are the monuments erected by Maryland to her heroes of the Revolution? Yet HER actions and the gallant deeds of HER sons have no equal in the *correct* records of the struggle for the rights of freemen and American independence. Is there nothing in the charge of the Four Hundred at Long Island, that saved an army, worthy of commemoration; or are the words of Washington, as he watched them charge and charge again, "Good God! what brave fellows I must this day lose!" thought sufficient?

Is there nothing to commemorate in the bayonet charge of the two regiments of Regulars under Colonels Griffith and Richardson at the Heights of Harlem?

Is there nothing to commemorate in the heroic deeds of Colonel Rawlings and his battalion of riflemen at Fort Washington?

Is there nothing to commemorate in the action of her troops at White Plains, Monmouth, Eutaw Springs, or Howard and his Maryland men at Cowpens?

Is there nothing to commemorate in these and the many other great battles of the struggle for independence, in which Maryland men were heroes, and distinguished by their great deeds; or is it thought best that they rest in unmarked graves, without one shaft to remind the passer-by that such as these lived, fought and died that a nation of freemen might be born?

Maryland furnished to the Revolutionary Army over 20,000 as gallant men as ever trod a battlefield, and troops that Washington relied on upon all occasions to charge an advancing foe, or cover a retreating army.

The Maryland Society has, after a year's consideration by its Board of Managers, and full report made at its last Annual Meeting, decided, by a unanimous vote, to erect in Baltimore City, on what is known as Frick's Triangle, a monument of commemoration. The said monument to be a marble base and column, surmounted with a bronze statue of a Continental soldier, and inscribed to:

THE ASSOCIATION OF FREEMEN OF MARYLAND.
THE CONVENTIONS OF MARYLAND.
THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.
THE COMMITTEE OF OBSERVATION AND FINANCE.
THE MARYLAND MEMBERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.
THE OVER 20,000 GALLANT SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE COLONY.
WHO IN COUNCIL AND BY GREAT DEEDS GAINED
THE INDEPENDENCE OF MARYLAND.

The said monument, when completed, will be deeded to the City of Baltimore for safe keeping and preservation.

Wherefore your memorialists pray that an appropriation be granted by your honorable bodies toward the object stated, of such a sum as is worthy of the cause proposed to be commemorated, and creditable to the State.

And as in duty bound, etc.

WILLIAM RIDGELY GRIFFITH,
SAMUEL CLAGGETT CHEW, M.D.,
FRANCIS PUTNAM STEVENS,
Committee.

Baltimore, January 13, 1892.

The above gentlemen are the regular appointed Committee of The Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, authorized to represent them before the Legislature of Maryland in regard to the above monument.

BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, President,
JOHN R. DORSEY, Secretary.

Baltimore, January 13, 1892.

Three bills were at once introduced into the Senate of Maryland:

1. An Act asking an appropriation of $10,000 to aid in the erection of the monument.

2. An Enabling Act allowing the City of Baltimore to appropriate a sum not exceeding $10,000 to aid erection, etc.

3. A Bill appointing a State Commissioner to exhibit Revolutionary property of the State at the Bazaar to be held in Baltimore.

At Board of Managers' Meeting held February 4, 1892, the Committee on the Monument was increased to five, and the two additional members to be appointed by the Chairman, William R. Griffith; he appointed Dr. James D. Iglehart and Ruxton M. Ridgely.

On November 28, 1892, the following telegram was received:

"Wm. R. Griffith,
No. 9 W. Huntington Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.
Two of your bills passed, will probably be signed Tuesday.
E. W. LeCompte."

Mr. LeCompte was Secretary of State and the first President of this Society, and the two bills passed were, the *first*, making an appropriation of $5,000, and the *second*, allowing the City of Baltimore to make an appropriation. The *third*, in regard to the Bazaar passed a few days later.

Governor Frank Brown vetoed the appropriation made by the first bill.

The City Council of Baltimore made an appropriation of $5,000 under the second bill.

The Chairman of the Committee experienced trouble in getting Mayor Latrobe's signature to the bill making the City appropriation, but the day before he left for the meeting of the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in New York, April 30, 1892, he called to his assistance Mr. John Robb, City Registrar, who promised to use all his influence the next day to have the Mayor sign. The following telegram explains:

Baltimore, April 30, 1892.

William Ridgely Griffith,
Nat. Society Sons of the American Revolution,
in session at City Hall, New York City.

Mayor Latrobe has signed the bill appropriating five thousand dollars to erect the monument to Maryland heroes of 1776.

George Norbury Mackenzie,
Registrar Md. S. A. R.

Col. Griffith presented a petition to the National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution. It was passed and signed by the officers, and presented by Senator A. P. Gorman in the United States Senate.

PETITION

OF THE

MARYLAND SOCIETY

OF THE

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,

PRAYING CONGRESS TO APPROPRIATE $40,000

TO AID IN THE

ERECTION OF A MONUMENT

TO THE

MARYLAND HEROES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

PRESENTED BY

HON. ARTHUR P. GORMAN, OF MARYLAND,

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

Friday, May 6, 1892.

WASHINGTON.

1892.

PETITION

OF THE

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MONUMENT TO HEROES OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Mr. Gorman. I present a petition signed by General Horace Porter, President-General, and Lieut. James C. Cresap, Secretary-General, of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, held in the city of New York during the last month, representing, I understand, the descendants of those who took part in the American Revolution from thirty States in the Union. It is a short petition, stating facts, and praying Congress to aid in the construction of a monument in the city of Baltimore to the heroes of the Revolutionary war, 20,000 of whom were enlisted and served in the Army from Maryland alone. Much as I am opposed, as a rule, to have petitions or memorials printed in the *Record*, I ask that this petition be read.

The Vice-President. Is there objection?

Mr. Harris. Where is the petition from?

Mr. Gorman. It is from the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Gen. Horace Porter is President-General.

Mr. Harris. On what subject?

Mr. Gorman. It prays Congress to appropriate a sum of money for the erection of a monument in Baltimore.

There being no objection, the petition was read, and referred to the Committee on the Library, as follows:

(PETITION.)

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, Washington City, D. C.:

WHEREAS, the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, organized April 20, 1889, and duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, is engaged at the present time in the laudable effort to erect in the State of Maryland a monument to all patriots of the said State who aided during the Revolutionary war to establish the independence of the said State and of these United States of America; and

WHEREAS, Maryland furnished over 20,000 soldiers, fully equipped and perfect in discipline to the Revolutionary Army, troops that were distinguished for great bravery in the field, as shown:

1. At Frick's Mill Pond, Long Island, where 400 of the Maryland Regiment, under Maj. Gist, with fixed bayonets charged six different times Cornwallis' Brigade of Regulars, and by their great gallantry saved the American Army, and caused Washington to exclaim, "Good God! what brave fellows I must this day lose."

2. As shown when acting as rear guard in the defense of the retreat of the American Army from Long Island and from New York.

3. As shown at Harlem Heights, when the First Regiment, Col. Griffith, and the Fourth Regiment, Col. Richardson, Regulars of the "Flying Camp," charged and carried with fixed bayonets the intrenchments of the British Regulars and drove them until recalled by Gen. Washington.

4. As shown at Fort Washington, when Col. Moses Rawling's Regiment of Rifles, but 274 strong, resisted the six different charges of a body of 5,000 Hessians, killing and wounding over 600 of the enemy, and only retired from their post after the rest of the American Army had retreated from the field.

5. As shown at Monmouth, where Lieut.-Col. Ramsey's Maryland Battalion and Col. Stewart's Regiment of Pennsylvania Regulars saved the American Army.

6. As shown at Cowpens, where the gallant Capt. John Edgar Howard and his Maryland company saved a retreating army and turned defeat into a glorious victory.

7. As shown at Germantown, Trenton, Eutaw Springs, and other battlefields of the Revolutionary war; and

WHEREAS, the United States Government has made a number of liberal appropriations to Revolutionary monuments in other States or else erected at its own cost the said monuments; and

WHEREAS, nearly all of the over 20,000 heroes of Maryland rest in unknown and unmarked graves, and it is proper and right that their patriotism and great deeds be handed down to future generations, as the patriotism of the people is the safety of the State; and

WHEREAS, the State of Maryland after the war did by its firm stand against the claims made by the State of Virginia to sole ownership of the Western territory, preserve to the General Government the said territory now largely developed into great States of this National Confederacy, and also cede for the purposes of the General Government the present District of Columbia, and did advance to aid in erection of proper buildings for the said General Government the sum of $93,000, which money came in a very large measure from the same families that furnished their fathers and sons to the Revolutionary war; and

WHEREAS, the said Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution intend to apply to the Congress of the United States for the sum of $40,000, to aid in the erection of the said Revolutionary monument; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1. That this National Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, composed of delegates from the different State organizations, do most heartily indorse the erection of the said monument by the Maryland Society, and ask that the active aid and influence of each and every member of the Society throughout the United States be given to the enterprise.

2. That this Congress, by the signatures of its general officers hereto attached, petitions the Congress of the United States that the said appropriation of $40,000 be granted the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution to aid in the erection of the said monument to all Maryland patriots of the Revolutionary war.

HORACE PORTER,
President-General.

JAMES C. CRESAP,
Lieutenant U. S. Navy, Secretary-General.

City Hall, New York, April 30, 1892.

The above petition was followed by a Report and Bill from the "Committee on the Library," making an appropriation of $40,000, and the said bill passed the Senate at two sessions of Congress.

In the House it was referred to the "Committee on the Library," and reported favorably at two sessions of Congress, the last report being on February 3, 1898, and as follows:

55th Congress } { Report
2nd Session. } { No. 342.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, ETC.

February 3, 1898.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cummings, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following:

REPORT.

(To accompany H. R. 4600.)

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4600) to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of General William Smallwood and the soldiers of the Maryland Line in the War of American Independence, beg leave to report back the bill favorably.

The Old Guard occupied no higher station in the French army than that held by the Maryland Line in the Continental Army. As Napoleon and Ney relied upon the Old Guard in critical moments, so did Washington and Greene rely upon the Maryland Line when the independence of the American Colonies was at stake. No one has as yet written a history of the Maryland Line. A review of its achievements is well worth recording.

In December, 1774, the Maryland convention resolved that if the Crown tried to carry out by force the measures against Massachusetts, Maryland would assist her to the last extremity. As an earnest of their sincerity, they ordered that all the males in the Colony from sixteen to fifty years of age be organized into companies, armed, equipped, drilled and ready for instant service.

The battle of Lexington was fought on the 19th of April, 1775. On the 24th of that month young and old enrolled with the greatest enthusiasm in Maryland, and were armed and equipped. Forty companies of mounted men were raised. While the city of New York was still cold and undecided, Maryland troops were on their way to Boston. Colonel Smallwood commanded 1,444 men of these troops. In addition, two companies of artillery and one of marines were raised.

Congress in June, 1775, called upon Maryland for two companies of riflemen. They were promptly furnished. In July, 1776, Maryland sent 3,405 additional men to serve until December. All the State troops were also placed at the disposal of Congress. Smallwood's command was marshalled into the national service. They went to New York and were incorporated into Lord Stirling's brigade. Their first battle was on Long Island. It was a disastrous one for the patriots. Four hundred of the Maryland Line, as Smallwood's troops were then called, covered themselves with glory by repeated charges

upon an overwhelming force of the enemy. They practically destroyed themselves to save the Continental Army. Washington was enabled to withdraw his troops to New York under cover of a fog, and escape the trap that had been set for him by General Clinton.

These four hundred men of the Line, under Major Gist, made five bayonet charges against Cornwallis' brigade. Upon the sixth charge the brigade recoiled and began to give way in confusion. The Marylanders were outnumbered more than ten to one. Assailed by fresh troops (Hessians), and by a British brigade in the rear, a portion of them, with Lord Stirling at their head, surrendered. Three companies cut their way through the British ranks, maintaining their order until they reached the edge of a creek, which the survivors were compelled to swim. The loss in killed and wounded of these 400 Marylanders was 256 officers and men. From sunrise until the last gun they had been hotly engaged. While the rest of the army had been routed, or had fled, they maintained the battle unaided against two brigades of the enemy. This was on the 27th of August, 1776.

On the 29th, what was left of the Line were again on duty at Fort Putnam within 250 yards of the enemy's line. It was on this night that General Washington crossed the river. Colonel Smallwood's regiment on the following month covered Washington's withdrawal into the lines below Fort Washington. This was done by the express command of Washington himself after two brigades of militia had fled from the field. This was on the 15th of September. On the next day the Marylanders attacked the enemy with the bayonet, drove them from their position, and were in full pursuit when the Commander-in-Chief ordered their recall.

At the battle of White Plains the Maryland battalion, under Smallwood, was again engaged. There they met a brigade of Hessians under Rall. A long and severe contest ensued. Smallwood's regiment sustained itself under the fire of fifteen British cannon, and finally fell back, inch by inch, under orders. The Line suffered severely, Smallwood himself being among the wounded. Its loss at White Plains was over one hundred men. It had fought three battles in three months, and was the first of the Revolutionary troops to use the bayonet against British regulars.

In the defense of Fort Washington, Colonel Rawlings, of Maryland, with a regiment of riflemen, sustained the attack of the British divisions with great steadiness and spirit. The Hessians were broken by the Maryland riflemen, who alone held their position upon the field, all the other Revolutionary troops being in full retreat. Rawlings afterward retired under the guns of the fort. 1200 British were killed and wounded, and General Howe admitted that half of his loss was caused by the Maryland and Virginia riflemen.

Washington began a winter campaign on the 8th of December, 1776, when he crossed the Delaware. The Maryland Line took an active part in the battle of Trenton. It was here that their old Hessian antagonist, Colonel Rall, was killed. His brigade became prisoners.

General Mercer, commanding the brigade to which the Maryland Line was attached, fell at the head of his men in the battle of Princeton. Washington says in his letters that Smallwood's troops, "had then been reduced to a mere handful of men, but they took part in the engagement with their usual gallantry and won great renown." Thus a regiment of 1,444 men in the month of August, when the battle of Long Island was fought, was reduced in four months to a mere handful of men. For the ensuing campaign Maryland's quota was eight battalions, numbering 4,000 men, one tenth of the whole army. They were promptly furnished, and the Maryland Line again became the flower of the Continental Army. In October following an additional quota of 2,000 men, to serve three years in the Maryland Line, was filled. In August, 1777, these troops were engaged in an attack upon Staten Island. The First Brigade was under command of General Smallwood, and all were commanded by General Sullivan. The net result of the expedition was 141 British prisoners, of whom eleven were officers.

The Line participated in the battle of Brandywine, where it formed the right wing of the Revolutionary Army. At one time Smallwood was in great jeopardy, but extricated himself with great skill.

At the battle of Germantown, on the 3rd of October, the gallantry of the Marylanders was again conspicuous. They advanced in gallant style, and with such resolution that the British light infantry were driven from the field and their encampment fell into the hands of the victorious Line. They also captured two six-pounders. Their steady valor on this occasion won for them the highest encomiums from their commanders. They were the first in action and were constantly engaged. Victory was snatched from their hands by the occupation of Chew's stone house by the British.

The year was ended by the gallant defense of Fort Mifflin, in which the Marylanders were prominent. That winter the Line, under Smallwood, reduced to 1,400 men, was stationed at Wilmington to protect Delaware from British incursions.

In May, 1778, Maryland furnished 2,902 men to the Revolutionary Army. Count Pulaski also raised an independent corps in that State, and perished at its head at Savannah. Maryland was the first to fill the quota ordered by Congress in this year.

On June 28 Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Smith and Lieutenant-Colonel Ramsey, with two Maryland battalions, and Smallwood's Second Maryland Brigade, were engaged in the battle of Monmouth.

The British were driven back by Smallwood's brigade, with a loss of 300 men killed outright. Sir Henry Clinton withdrew from the field and retreated to New York.

On February 17, 1779, the British moved from Staten Island with the design of taking Elizabethtown. Smallwood, with the Maryland Line, met them at Scotch Plains, and after a short skirmish the British retired.

When the summer opened, the Line, under Major Stewart, distinguished itself in the storming of Stony Point. Congress voted a silver medal to Major Stewart, and the Maryland Line received well-merited encomiums from General Wayne. When the Army was afterwards concentrated at West Point the Maryland Line formed its right wing.

In 1780, Georgia and South Carolina being in the hands of the British, and North Carolina invaded, the First Brigade of the Maryland Line, under command of Major-General DeKalb, marched south. Three companies of artillery in the Continental service were attached to the force. An additional regiment was raised and sent with the brigade. The Line outdid itself at the battle of Camden. "Gist's Maryland brigade," so reads the dispatches, "were firm as a rock, and Williams' regiment, with Howard at its head, broke upon the enemy and severed his front, driving the opposing corps before them." The Second Maryland Brigade again charged Cornwallis' grenadiers with the bayonet. The British troops began to recede. Their line was broken and thrown into disorder, but the brave Marylanders, unsupported with cavalry, were compelled to withdraw. Afterwards 2,000 British regulars were poured upon the two Maryland brigades, containing only 800 men, who still fought unflinchingly. They were assaulted by British cavalry in front and rear. DeKalb fell while attempting to restore the line. After performing their duty valiantly these gallant troops, overwhelmed with numbers, took to the woods and swamps. Gist moved off with a body of 100 men maintaining unbroken ranks, and Howard made his escape with a smaller party. The loss of the Maryland Line was 400 killed and wounded and 170 prisoners, mostly wounded. In the ten succeeding days Smallwood collected over 700 non-commissioned officers and privates. One hundred and fifty of the Line who were prisoners were afterwards captured by General Marion while on their way to Charleston.

Thereafter under Washington's directions, the seven regiments of the Old Line were consolidated into one regiment. It was called the First Maryland and placed under Colonel Otho H. Williams. General Gist went back to Maryland and formed two new regiments as rapidly as possible. Smallwood was retained in the Army as second in command. January 17, 1781, 400 of the Maryland Line under Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, fought with General John Morgan at the Cowpens.

Before the battle Morgan reminded the Marylanders of the confidence he had always reposed in their skill and courage, and assured them that victory was certain if they acted well their part. The British were under the celebrated trooper, Tarleton. He assailed the Marylanders who never faltered. Tarleton's reserve was then ordered into action. This extended his front so as to endanger Howard's right. That officer attempted to change front. The British mistaking the movement for flight rushed forward with great impetuosity. Howard suddenly faced about and poured into the enemy a murderous fire. Their ranks recoiled under the shock. At this Howard ordered his men to give them the bayonet. It was a terrible but decisive charge. The day was won. The whole British infantry were either killed or captured. Tarleton himself narrowly escaped, after a personal encounter with Colonel Washington. At one time Howard held in his hands the swords of seven British officers who had surrendered to him. Congress awarded him a silver medal.

On February 10th the Line distinguished itself in Greene's celebrated retreat from Cornwallis. The burden of the retreat fell upon Williams, and gallantly he sustained it. It was a retreat unparalleled throughout the war for the consummate skill of the leaders and the patience and endurance of the soldiers of both armies.

On March 15, 1781, the First and Second Maryland formed the left of the Continental line at Guilford Court House. The British assaulted the line. Howard rushed upon them with the bayonet. His old Maryland regiment broke through the British ranks, driving them headlong from the field with terrific slaughter. Their leader fell under the sword of Captain Smith. The British corps was saved from annihilation by a desperate expedient. Cornwallis opened all of his artillery upon them, though every discharge swept through his own flying troops, slaying alike pursuers and pursued. The cautious Greene seeing several columns of the enemy making toward his rear, withdrew the Line, who brought their prisoners with them. The Maryland Brigade lost a total of 154 officers and men. Among the slain was Major Anderson. Cornwallis lost nearly a third of his army. This was the decisive battle of the war. Its ultimate result was the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

On April 25, 1781, the Maryland Line was again in action, under Greene, at Hobkirks Hill. Its two regiments suffered severely, Lieutenant-Colonel Ford being killed. Greene, ever cautious, again withdrew with Rawdon in pursuit.

On April 28th, Captain Oldham, with a portion of the Maryland Line, was engaged in an assault on Colonel Brown at Augusta. After a severe and bloody conflict the Marylanders won the victory at the point of the bayonet. Brown surrendered.

In May, 1781, the First Maryland, under Captain Benson, participated in the assault on Ninety-Six. The storming party sprang into the ditch, assailed the walls for three quarters of an hour in an effort to carry the parapet, and failed, losing Captain Austin, of the First Maryland Regiment.

On September 8, 1781, a Maryland Brigade, under Colonel Williams, won further renown in the battle of Eutaw Springs. The Marylanders assisted by a Virginia regiment, once more charged the British regulars with the bayonet. Howard's regiment was received by "the Buffs," an Irish corps which had just joined Rawdon's army. Here the fiercest struggle of the war ensued. Neither would yield, but crossing bayonets, their ranks mingled together. Opposing files sank down, each pierced with the bayonet of his antagonist. They were found grappled in death and transfixed together upon the field of battle. The officers fought hand to hand. The British line had given way and "the Buffs" unable to maintain the conflict, broke and fled. So delighted was Greene at the conduct of the Marylanders that he rode up and complimented them and their commander in the midst of the action. In the pursuit three hundred British prisoners were captured, with two pieces of cannon, one of which was taken by Lieutenant Duvall, of the Line. In this battle four of the Maryland officers were killed and seven wounded. Greene attributed his success to the free use of the bayonet made by the Maryland troops in their charge in the face of the murderous artillery and musketry.. Each corps engaged received the thanks of Congress.

From this time until the surrender of Cornwallis, in October, the Line was in active service.

Maryland had furnished to the Continental Army up to the time of the surrender 15,229 men in addition to those enlisted in the independent corps, the State companies, the marines and naval forces, and 5,407 militia, being a total of 20,636.

McSherry, in his History of Maryland, well says:

"No troops in the Continental Army had rendered better service, endured more fatigue, or won greater glory than the Maryland Line. In proportion to their numbers no body of men suffered more severely. They were the first to use the bayonet against the experienced regulars of the enemy, and that, in their earliest battle. Throughout the succeeding struggles of the war they were most often called on to lead with that bloody weapon into the ranks of the foe. They seldom shrank from the encounter. At long Island a fragment of a battalion shook, with repeated charges, a whole brigade of British regulars. At White Plains they held the advancing columns at bay. At Harlem Heights they drove the enemy from the ground. At Germantown they swept through the hostile camp, with their fixed bayonets, far in

advance of the whole army; and at Cowpens and at Eutaw their serried ranks bore down all opposition with unloaded muskets. At Guilford and at Camden, though victory did not settle on their banners, they fought with a courage which won the admiration and surprise of their enemies. Everywhere they used the bayonets with terrible effect.

"Entering into the war two strong battalions, they were soon reduced to a single company. Again swelled up to seven regiments, they were again thinned by their losses to a single regiment, and before the campaign had well passed they were once more promptly recruited to four full battalions of more than two thousand men.

"At least two of their Colonels, Williams and Howard, were considered as the best officers of their grade in the army. Gunby, Hall, Smith, Stone, Ramsey, and the lamented Ford, who died gallantly at the head of his regiment, were equal to any others in the whole Continental service.

"Entitled to a Major-General from their own State and two Brigadiers, they submitted for a long time to be led by strangers, until, upon the death of the brave DeKalb, Smallwood was promoted to the command of the division, and Gist and afterwards the gallant Williams, to that of the two brigades. Now that the war was over, the remnants of the Old Line and the new regiments, having already upon the scene of their southern exploits been presented, through General Greene, with the thanks of both Houses of the Legislature for their gallantry and good conduct, turned their footsteps towards their native State to be disbanded and to carry to their homes their honorable scars and constitutions broken by fatigue."

This, to say the least, is a modest computation of the services of the Maryland Line under General Smallwood and other officers.

Animated with a desire to perpetuate these patriotic achievements, the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, asks the aid of Congress in the erection of a suitable monument to these heroic patriots in Baltimore. The design is to be approved by the Secretary of War, and the sum appropriated is not to be available until a contract for the completion of the work has been made.

Believing that such an exceptional record is worthy of commemoration by the American nation, your committee, following the action of the Committee on the Library in the Fifty-fourth Congress, respectfully recommend the passage of the bill.

What a disgrace that this Great Government could not spare *one dollar to aid in the erection of the monument to the men that made possible its existence. Not one dollar for the Bayonets of the Continental Army.*

Although all the votes required to pass the appropriation were promised and ready, and although letters were sent from Speaker Reed's

warmest friends urging the passage of the bill, he could not be moved and would not allow the bill to come up. Speaker Henderson has acted in every way as did Speaker Reed. The people of Maryland have been obliged to erect the monument at their own expense.

At Board of Managers' meeting held May 7, 1892, on motion, President Johnson appointed Mr. Griffith to arrange and nominate a committee on monument and bazaar to be reported to the Board at the next meeting, on May 16, 1892. Mr. Griffith reported to the Board, and a committee of 25 members was appointed. The bazaar was held at the Fifth Regiment Armory during Easter week, April, 1893, and was almost perfect in its exhibits, but proved a large financial loss, which debt it took several years to pay off.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Society was held October 19, 1893, when the Honorable Philip D. Laird was elected President and Wm. Ridgely Griffith, Vice-President.

At Board Meeting held November 28, 1893, on motion of Mr. Kenly, the following was adopted by sections and then as a whole.

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Monuments heretofore appointed by the Board of Managers be, and the same is hereby re-organized as follows:

1. Said Committee shall be comprised of five members, to wit:

WM. RIDGELY GRIFFITH, Chairman,
DOUGLAS H. THOMAS, Treasurer,
A. WARFIELD MONROE,
CHARLES T. HOLLOWAY,
JOHN R. DORSEY.

2. That its powers shall be the following:

To collect funds by subscription, or otherwise, and apply the same to the erection, within the City of Baltimore, of a monument to the Maryland Patriots of the American Revolution, *Provided, however, that no debt be incurred upon the Society.* The said Committee being authorized to receive from the former Committee the funds and property of the "Monument Fund."

At the session of the Maryland Legislature 1894 the Chairman of the Committee introduced an Act, which passed and received Governor Brown's signature.

CHAPTER 8.

(Act of Maryland Legislature 1894, page 18.)

An Act to appropriate the sum of five thousand dollars to the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to aid in the erection of a monument to the memory of the Maryland patriots of the Revolutionary War.

WHEREAS, the State of Maryland, the leading colony in opposition to the mother-country, and whose troops, over 20,000 in number, were noted for their gallantry in all the battlefields of the Revolution, and a large majority of whom rest in unknown and unmarked graves, has taken no action to commemorate, by the erection of a monument or

statue, the wisdom of her patriots in council, and the great deeds performed in battle, by these heroes, and as such action ought no longer be delayed; and

WHEREAS, The Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has undertaken the erection of such a monument in the City of Baltimore, and is right and proper that this State should aid therein; therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, to be used in the erection of a monument in the City of Baltimore, to the memory of the Maryland patriots of the Revolutionary War; and the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of Maryland for the said sum, payable to the order of the said Society, upon receiving satisfactory evidence of the completion of the said monument.

Section 2. And be it enacted, that this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Approved January 31, 1894.

FRANK BROWN, *Governor.*

At the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Society, held at the Merchants' Club, October 19, 1894, William Ridgely Griffith was elected President, General Joseph Lancaster Brent, Vice-President, and John Richardson Dorsey, Secretary. The Revolutionary Monument Committee remained the same, five members, as during the past year.

At the seventh Annual Meeting, October 19, 1895, the following officers were unanimously elected :

President : COL. WM. RIDGELY GRIFFITH,

Vice-President : GEN. JOS. LANCASTER BRENT,

Secretary : JOHN RICHARDSON DORSEY.

During this year the new constitution was adopted. The Revolutionary Monument Committee was elected on November 15, 1896, and its members were, Wm. Ridgely Griffith, Douglas H. Thomas, James A. Gary, Charles T. Holloway and John R. Dorsey.

During this year the Revolutionary Monument Bill was again introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Gorman and in the House by Representative Cowen.

At the end of the year the President and Secretary both decline an election.

At the Eighth Annual Meeting, held October 19, 1896, the following officers were elected :

President : GEN. JOSEPH LANCASTER BRENT.

Vice-President : COL. CHARLES T. HOLLOWAY.

Secretary : DR. J. D. IGLEHART.

THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY SURMOUNTING THE REVOLUTIONARY MONUMENT,
MOUNT ROYAL PLAZA, BALTIMORE.

The Revolutionary Monument Committee:

WILLIAM RIDGELY GRIFFITH, DOUGLAS H. THOMAS,
JAMES A. GARY, CHARLES T. HOLLOWAY,
JOHN R. DORSEY.

At the Ninth Annual Meeting, October 19, 1897, the same officers and the same Monument Committee were elected.

At the Tenth Annual Meeting, October 19, 1898, a long unanimous report was received from the Monument Committee.

The Society at this meeting added ten new members to the old monument committee, making fifteen members in all, and passed a long list of instructions, so complex that they could not be made to work, nor could a quorum be obtained for business, but twice during the year. The result was failure to accomplish anything.

The following officers were elected:

President: GEN. JOSEPH LANCASTER BRENT.

Secretary: DR. JAMES DAVIDSON IGLEHART.

At the Eleventh Annual Meeting, October 19, 1899, Col. Griffith, Chairman of the Monument Committee, reported, enclosing financial report of Douglas H. Thomas, Treasurer.

During the years of 1899 and 1900, new interest was aroused in the erection of the monument and designs for the same submitted, but it was impossible for a committee of fifteen to agree, or to even obtain a quorum but seldom.

At the Twelfth Annual Meeting, held October 19, 1900, the following officers were elected:

President: HON. EDWIN WARFIELD,

Secretary: J. NOBLE STOCKETT.

At this meeting, at the suggestion of the Chairman of the Revolutionary Monument Committee, its membership was reduced to five, and instructions given to erect the monument at once. The following members were appointed:

COL. WM. RIDGELY GRIFFITH, *Chairman*,
COL. ARTHUR J. PRITCHARD, *Treasurer*,
CHARLES E. HOUGHTON,
DR. JAMES D. IGLEHART,
GEN. JOSEPH L. BRENT.

Gen. Brent being absent in the South resigned at a later date, and Dr. Albert K. Hadel was elected in his place.

(From *The Baltimore Sun.*)

TO MARYLAND VALOR.

Beautiful Shaft in Honor of the State's Heroes in Revolution.

WILL BE SIXTY FEET HIGH.

Sons of The American Revolution Will Erect it on Mount Royal Plaza, Opposite Music Hall.

The monument to be erected on Mount Royal Plaza, as shown in the accompanying picture, is gained to Baltimore through the efforts of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in which the indefatigable work of Col. William Ridgely Griffith, chairman of the monument committee, has been the leading feature.

Under the contracts the shaft is to be completed October 10, 1901, and unveiled and dedicated October 19, Peggy Stewart Day.

The shaft is to be of granite supplied by the Guilford and Watersville Granite Company, of Baltimore County. William Boyd, who had charge of the carving on the Congressional Library, will execute the carving. The statue of the Goddess of Liberty and the four tablets on each face of the pedestal will be of bronze. The statue is by Mr. A. L. Van den Bergen, formerly of the Art Institute of Chicago. The Winslow Bros. Company, of Chicago, will make the tablets, each of which will be 5 by 3 feet.

The following monument dimensions will be of interest:

Extreme width of bottom step	29 feet 2	inches.
Extreme width of base of pedestal	8 feet 4	inches.
Extreme width of body of pedestal	6 feet 3	inches.
Extreme height of pedestal	12 feet 4	inches.
Extreme height from ground to top step	3 feet 4½	inches.
Extreme height from ground to top of pedestal	15 feet 8½	inches.
Extreme length of column	32 feet 1½	inches.
Diameter of column at base of shaft	3 feet.	
Diameter of column at neck of shaft	2 feet 7	inches.
Height of block on top of column	1 foot 9	inches.
Height of statue of Goddess of Liberty	11 feet.	
Total height of monument	60 feet 6	inches.
Weight of monument	200 tons.	

Design and Inscriptions.

The design and drawings are by Messrs. Hodges & Leach, architects, of Baltimore, and were approved by Mr. Stanford White, of McKim, Mead & White, of New York.

The figure of liberty holds the laurel wreath of victory in the uplifted hand and the Declaration of Independence in the other.

The tablets will be inscribed as follows:

Insignia of the Society.

To all Patriots of Maryland who during the Revolutionary War aided on land or at sea in gaining the independence of this State and of these United States, and to the Maryland Line, "The bayonets of the Continental Army."

Erected by "The Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution" and dedicated on October 19, 1901, Peggy Stewart Day.

Maryland Coat-of-Arms Used in Revolutionary Period.

The Maryland House of Assembly, December 20, 1769.
Peggy Stewart Day, October 19, 1774.
The Maryland Convention, December 8, 1774.
Association of Freemen of Maryland.
The Conventions of Maryland.
The Committee of Safety.
The Committee of Observation and Finance.
The Committee of Correspondence.
Maryland Members of the Continental Congress.
Maryland Signers of the Declaration of Independence.
Adoption of the Confederation of States.

United States Coat-of-Arms, the Oldest in Existence.

Maryland Riflemen, Cambridge	August 9, 1775.
Long Island	August 27 and 29, 1776.
Rear Guard of the retreat from New York	September 15, 1776.
Heights of Harlem	September 16, 1776.
White Plains	October 28, 1776.
Maryland Rifles before Fort Washington	November 16, 1776.
Trenton	December 26, 1776.
Princeton	January 3, 1777.
Staten Island	August 21, 1777.
Brandywine	September 11, 1777.
Paoli	September 20, 1777.
Germantown	October 4, 1777.
Defense of Fort Mifflin	October 23, 1777.

Original United States Flags, Crossed (13 Stars).

Monmouth	June 28, 1778.
Scotch Plains	February 17, 1779.
Stony Point	June 1, 1779.
Savannah	October 19, 1779.
Camden	August 16, 1780.
Cowpens	January 17, 1781.
Rear Guard in retreat before Cornwallis	February 10, 1781.
Guilford Court House	March 15, 1781.
Augusta	April 16, 1781.
Hobkirk's Hill	April 25, 1781.
Ninety-Six	May 22, 1781.
Eutaw Springs	September 8, 1781.
Yorktown	October 19, 1781.

Purpose of the Shaft.

The Maryland Society, convinced of the great injustice of the continual praise of three or four of the Maryland patriots of 1776, and no mention of others who did as much at least for the cause of freedom, decided in 1891 to erect a monument to all its patriots, and the following committee was appointed: William Ridgely Griffith, chairman; Samuel Claggett Chew, M. D., and Francis Putnam Stevens, and this is the committee that on January 13, 1892, petitioned the General Assembly of Maryland and the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore for aid for the enterprise.

The State and City each at a later date appropriated $5,000.

The committee also petitioned the Congress of the United States, and although an appropriation of $40,000 twice passed the Senate and received a favorable report in the House, neither Speakers Reed nor Henderson would allow the bill to come up, although the votes required to pass it were assured. After nine years the committee decided to abandon the hope of aid from the United States.

The committee has often been changed, with the exception of Colonel Griffith, as chairman, and with him now are the present members of the committee who have charge of the erection of the monument: Col. Arthur J. Pritchard, treasurer; Chas. E. Houghton, James D. Iglehart, M. D., and Gen. Joseph L. Brent.

The committee has in hand sufficient funds to pay for the monument, and the entire amount is from Maryland subscribers with the exception of $104 sent by "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts."

This was adopted at the Business Meeting of the S. A. R. as the poem of the day.

DEDICATION OF THE MONUMENT ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE HEROES OF MARYLAND IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, OCTOBER 19, 1901.

Why do the sons of long departed sires
With reverent hands this votive column rear?
Is there mistrust that our memorial fires
May burn with lessening glow from year to year?

Do these compatriots of the famous Line
Need pillared shaft to immortalize their names?
Do deeds like theirs need added seal or sign?
Are they not Freedom's cherished sons, and Fame's?

Can we exalt in statelier degree,
As their renown we thus commemorate,
Men who transformed a parent colony,
A sceptred province, to a sovereign State?

Can that bronze statue to the world repeat
With more impressive voice the story told
How they on bloody fields braved iron sleet,
Cast, as they were, in true heroic mould?

Can we forget who covered the retreat
And laid their offerings at Long Island's shrine?
Can we dismiss, while memory holds its seat,
Monmouth and Germantown and Brandywine?

Do tablets tint with brighter colorings
The spirit, in the struggle to be free,
Displayed at Camden, Cowpens, Eutaw Springs,
Or in the flush of Yorktown's victory?

Did not the great Commander often cheer
The sons of Maryland with heartiest praise?
Did not DeKalb, Pulaski, Greene, endear
Their names for crowning valor with its bays?

Surely *they* need not monumental pile
Who fought, bled, died, for justice and for right;
Their names are graved with history's pointed style
In fadeless characters of living light.

But leal descendants, mindful of their debt,
  Thus in the whirl and stress of modern life,
Speak to their countrymen lest they forget
  The why and wherefore of the eight years' strife.

Lest they forget, this shaft will tell with pride
  How patriot sires the clarion call obeyed,
And life and fortune—all that these implied—
  Upon the altar of their country laid.

'Twill show the grandeur of their sacrifice,
  Their stake for glory or a soldier's grave,
Show that, whate'er the throw of fateful dice,
  All that was theirs to give, they freely gave.

The claim of right divine to govern wrong,
  They left to sycophants who kissed the rod;
Theirs was the maxim that "resistance strong
  To tyrants is obedience to God."

Their sons, since then, on many a hard-fought field,
  True to the lessons taught, the example set,
'Gainst shot and shell their breasts as firmly steeled,
  'Gainst sabre thrust or charge of bayonet.

But let them, large the measure though they fill,
  With grand achievements both on land and sea,
Not screen from view the unconquerable will
  That sealed with blood our priceless liberty.

Charles Carroll Bombaugh, M. D.

(From *The Sun* and *The American* Papers, of October 20, 1901.)

TO MARYLAND VALOR.

Revolutionary Monument in Mt. Royal Plaza Is Unveiled.

A BRILLIANT ASSEMBLAGE.

A Splendid Military Pageant and Eloquent Addresses Give Patriotic Significance to the Event.

"To the Maryland Line, who were to Generals Washington and Greene what the Old Guard was to Napoleon, to the 'Bayonets of the Revolution,' we dedicate this shaft, modest and unassuming in its proportions, as were our fathers in their pretensions, but pure, erect, victorious—a humble token of our love."

So the historian of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution closed his address at the unveiling yesterday of the monument on Mount Royal Plaza erected by that society to commemorate the valor of the Maryland heroes of the Revolutionary War.

Past and present were linked together by yesterday's celebration. On the one side, symbolizing the past, arose the visible reminder of the glorious heroism of the Maryland soldiers in the fight for national life and liberty—the beautiful granite shaft, with its surmounting bronze figure of Liberty. The folds of canvas which swathed its sides hid from sight at first the eloquent story established.

On the other hand, the present—the vibrant, vital life of today, the life made possible by the unselfish patriotism of the men whose deeds the monument commemorates—for did not one speaker after another recall the verdict of historians that in the battle of Long Island, and again and again in other sharp fights, it was the supreme courage and fearlessness of the sons of Maryland that saved the cause of liberty?

October 19—Peggy Stewart Day! It was an appropriate day for the celebration, and it was an appropriate celebration of Maryland's Teaparty Day. For the men that went down to the peaceful little harbor of Annapolis and threw overboard the symbol of England's despotic interference in the affairs of her colony, and who then compelled her owner to set fire to the brig Peggy Stewart, were the men who in a few short months responded to the call to arms.

Social, civic, military features there were in yesterday's celebration. A jewel of a day it was, with air as soft and as balmy as in the early spring, and with skies as blue as ever the blossoming speedwell shows. Everybody—so it seemed from the crowds—knew what was going to happen, and accordingly either took the half of the loaf by waiting along the route to see the military parade—the escort of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and their out-of-town guests, to Mount Royal Plaza—or took the whole loaf by going to the plaza and seeing and hearing what was done there.

Long before the hour for the ceremony the crowds assembled in the plaza. Blue-coated policemen kept the street clear, restraining the overzealous small boys from taking a too conspicuous a part in the celebration.

A Brilliant Assemblage.

In the space south of the monument a platform and a grandstand, with seats stretching upward, tier upon tier, had been erected. The stand and platform were gay with Maryland colors and with red, white and blue bunting. From every

corner and from every post, stirring and streaming in the breeze, were flags, starry red, white and blue national emblems, a State flag here, and the banners of the Sons of the American Revolution, proudly held by their custodians, there.

Every house in the neighborhood was keeping "open house" literally. Every window was wide open and everyone served as the setting for an interested, eager group of spectators. Even the roofs and the housetops were made use of by those who wanted to see and hear. Lined up in the streets were the crowds that became denser and denser as the time drew near for the celebration to begin.

Up on the grandstand were the seats reserved for the especially invited guests of the Sons of the American Revolution, members of other patriotic societies, sons, daughters or descendants of patriots, everyone of them. On the platform seats were reserved for the Sons themselves, for the Daughters of the American Revolution, for the speakers, for the representatives of the army and for out-of-town guests, who included representatives of New York and the District of Columbia Societies.

Picturesque Military.

Off in the distance the sound of martial music announced the coming of the officers and members of the society and their military escort. Mounted policemen and Cavalry Troop A, of the Maryland National Guard, wheeled into sight. A flash of blue, the solid rhythmic movement of marching soldiery, the glint of the sunlight on their accouterments, marked the coming of the Fourth Regiment. Then a dash of scarlet, followed by long lines of gray and white, as the Fifth coming down the avenue. Prolonged applause, first from one quarter then from another, greeted the soldiers, the sailors, the veterans and the Sons as they marched along.

Most picturesque of all were the Minute Men from Washington. In their cocked hats and Continental uniforms of buff and blue they served as vivid reminders of the heroes who made that uniform famous.

The Minute Men took their places at the base of the monument. The mounted guards were off at the left. A long line of soldiers and sailors in blue filled the center of the plaza, and the soldiers of the Fifth Regiment occupied the places at the right.

Oratory and Repartee.

The exercises were taken up in the order published in The Sun of yesterday. Rev. Dr. Henry Branch, chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, pronounced the invocation. Mr. Alfred Duncan Bernard, historian of the society, read a historical sketch of the movement that was consummated by the erection of the monument. On behalf of the monument committee, Col. William Ridgely Griffith, chairman of that committee, in a few simple but very appropriate words turned the monument over to the society. The address of acceptance was made by Mr. Edwin Warfield, president of the society, who in turn presented the monument to the city. Acting Mayor Henry Williams, in the absence of Mayor Hayes, made the response.

The two orators, Mrs. Donald McLean, regent of the New York Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mr. Walter Seth Logan, of New York, President-General of the National Society, Sons of the American Revolution, shared the especial honors of the day. An exchange of compliments and much sprightly repartee added brilliancy and gave a pleasant note of informality to the two addresses.

A Revolutionary Flag.

Patriotic airs—"Maryland, my Maryland," "America" and "The Star-Spangled Banner"—were sung by the entire assemblage to the accompaniment of the regimental bands. During the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" a scarred,

torn flag—a flag with only thirteen stars—was unfurled by Dr. Albert Kimberly Hadel. The flag was carried at the battle of Cowpens and later again in the battle of North Point.

Wreaths Presented.

A pleasant feature of the exercises was the adornment of the monument with wreaths presented by chapters of the Daughters' societies. A large wreath of laurel, the gift of the Baltimore Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was presented by Mrs. A. Leo Knott, regent of that chapter. The wreath was placed at the base of the monument by Miss M. L. Schermerhorn and Miss Custes.

Miss Lillian Giffin on behalf of the Maryland Line Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, presented a wreath, and Mrs. Thomas Hodgson presented a wreath on behalf of Avalon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

PLACE IN HISTORY.

Mr. Alfred D. Bernard Tells of Maryland's Glory in Arms.

Mr. Alfred D. Bernard, the historian of the Society, who read the historical sketch of the monument said:

"The history of monument building in the United States has been the history of her people. Our Republic has not been ungrateful for nor unmindful of the deeds of valor which secured our freedom. Maryland, perhaps, stands out most conspicuously in this particular, being the first to erect a monument to the memory of the immortal Washington, beside numerous other memorials, not the least of which is the beautiful shaft to the heroes of the battle of North Point.

"While Maryland has just cause to be proud of the illustrious deeds of her sons, having sent 80 per cent. of her whole male population between the ages of 17 and 70 to the front, who fought from Stony Point to Savannah, and left a trail of blood on every battlefield, she has deferred the erecting of a suitable memorial to her departed heroes, not because of lack of patriotism, not because of lack of appreciation, but because their achievements have been so great and our means so small that we have hesitated to dare honor them as they deserve. Notwithstanding, however, we are behind our sister States in rearing memorials to our heroes, Maryland is the only State which, unaided and alone, has reared its modest tribute to the memory of its beloved."

After sketching briefly the various successive steps taken toward the realization of the object in view, Mr. Bernard continued:

"The memorial itself in design is pure classic, following the old Greek lines, the creation of two Maryland architects—Messrs. Hodges and Leach—and approved by Mr. Stanford White, of New York. The statue, in pure bronze, is modeled by the artist Van Der Bergen. The stonework is Maryland granite, dressed by Maryland workmen and the whole monument, shaft, base and cap, cut from a single stone.

"To the Maryland Line, who were to Generals Washington and Greene what the Old Guard was to Napoleon; to the bayonets of the Revolution we dedicate this shaft, modest and unassuming in its proportions as were our fathers in their pretentions, but pure, erect, vigorous, a humble token of our love."

HON. EDWIN WARFIELD MAKES PRESENTATION.

The Beautiful Shaft Becomes by His Authority the Property of the City.

The climax of the memorable ceremonies came with the acceptance of the shaft by Hon. Edwin Warfield, president of the Maryland Society, from Col. William Ridgely Griffith, Chairman of the Monument Committee, and its immediate presentation by Mr. Warfield to Acting Mayor Henry Williams. The address of Mr. Warfield of acceptance and presentation was as follows:

"*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Monument Committee:*

"It is with pride that I receive, for the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, this beautiful monument, so successfully completed under your supervision. You have done your work well and have earned the thanks and gratitude of every member of our Society.

"To you, Colonel Griffith, is due more than our gratitude and thanks. But for your patriotic zeal this monument would never have been built. For ten years, with unswerving constancy and unsparing self-devotion, you have labored to perpetuate in an enduring memorial and symbol the deeds of the patriots of Maryland who aided so signally in founding this great republic. Your reward, sir, is this glorious consummation, hailed with so much delight by us all today, and the applause and commendation of your patriots and the people of your native State.

"Personally, and on behalf of our Society, I congratulate you upon what you have achieved and thank you for what you have done for the cause of patriotism.

A Tribute to Deeds.

"*Ladies, Fellow Countrymen and Soldiers of Maryland:*

"One of the cardinal objects of our Society as set forth in its constitution is 'The perpetuation of the memory of the men who by their services or sacrifices during the War of the American Revolution achieved the independence of the American people.'

"This unique and artistic shaft has been reared in obedience to that injunction. It records the deeds but not the names of our patriot fathers. Their names are legion and should be engraven upon the minds and hearts of every true Marylander. They are to be found recorded as signers to the Association of Freemen, as members of the Committee of Safety, of observation, of Correspondence, of the Continental Congress and upon the Muster Rolls of the Maryland Line.

"Study the events enumerated upon yonder tablets. First among them is the burning of the 'Peggy Stewart,' October 19, 1774, just 127 years ago today. That was the first overt act against the authority of the King of England in Maryland. Remember that it was done by a band of Whigs from the back hills of Anne Arundel (now Howard county); that they were led by that fearless patriot, Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield; that they were undisguised, and sought not the cover of darkness for their deed, and that their motto was 'Liberty or death in the pursuit of it.'

Maryland Names.

"Who can read of the Declaration of Independence without repeating the names of Chase, of Paca, of Stone and of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, who pledged the faith of Maryland to that immortal charter of human rights?

"Who can recall the selection of George Washington by the Continental Congress as commander-in-chief of the American Army without learning that Thomas Johnson, an illustrious son of Maryland, nominated him for that position?

"Who can speak of Cambridge in 1775 without a thrill of pride because Cresap was there with his Maryland Riflemen?

"Who can recount the hard-fought battles of the Revolutionary War, from Long Island in 1776 to Yorktown in 1781, without rehearsing the valor of the men of the Maryland Line and feeling proud that we had a Smallwood, a Howard, a Gist, a Williams, a Hall, a Griffith, a Watkins, and a host of other gallant officers to lead them? This memorial commemorates the deeds of these men who fought the greatest battle for freedom recorded in the annals of the world. My friends, I would that I could linger longer upon this interesting theme, but my time is limited, and eloquent speakers are to follow me.

"But before closing, allow me to call your attention to another leading object of our Society—that which requires us 'to inspire the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers.'

THE MEN WE HONOR.

"For that purpose we welcome you here today to witness these ceremonies. It gives me special pleasure to welcome you, soldiers and veterans of Maryland. Upon you we must rely to preserve our free institutions. You are the palladium of our liberties. Your presence, I hope, signalizes your gratitude to our great and illustrious patriots for what they did to promote the cause of American independence. In these days of peace and safety, of abundance and enjoyment of public and private blessings, it is well for us to meet upon occasions like this to revive the memories of the past and to drink in the lessons taught by the heroism and patriotic daring of our revolutionary sires. We are citizens of a free, prosperous and powerful republic. Our government is upon a solid and enduring foundation and our people are united and contented. To whom are we indebted for all of these manifold blessings? Our Revolutionary fathers, the men we honor today.

"Men and women of Baltimore, soldiers of Maryland, is there anything which warms your hearts more than the recollection of these men? Can you contemplate the fruits of their valor and patriotism without feeling the deep debt you owe them? Ingratitude is the basest of sins; forgetfulness of our fathers is the blackest kind of ingratitude. God grant that we may never be guilty of the latter!"

To Mr. Williams, acting Mayor of Baltimore City. Mr. Warfield said:

"I am pleased that you are here as the Official Representative of this great city. The donations from the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore made this monument possible, and your Council gave this appropriate and suitable site upon which to erect it. Our memorial is a simple and modest one, like in character to the lives of those heroes whose deeds it records. You have more imposing monuments in this city, but none that points to greater heroism. The liberty won by the blood of the Revolutionary heroes of Maryland is the most glorious heritage we possess. We must transmit it as a sacred birthright to our children. May this shaft, standing upon this beautiful plaza, ever be a reminder to them of that great heritage. Long after the granite and bronze of which it is composed shall have crumbled into dust, the patriotic daring of the men and soldiers it seeks to commemorate shall be transmitted to coming generations through the pages of undying history. While a sod of what is now the soil of Maryland shall be trod by the foot of a freeman, the memory of their deeds shall be cherished.

Now, sir, for and on behalf of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I deliver to you for the people of Maryland, this monument.

MR. WILLIAMS ACCEPTS.

President of Second Branch Represents the City.

Acting Mayor Henry Williams, in accepting the monument on behalf of the city, said:

"I esteem it a high honor to have been selected, in the absence of the Mayor, to accept for the city this beautiful work of art which gives to Baltimore another reason for the name it has so long had of the 'Monumental City,' and in the name of the people to thank you for it.

"Monuments have been built to the memory of distinguished generals and leaders, but this is the first time we have honored with a proper memorial all the Revolutionary heroes. The men who composed the Maryland Line whose names have been forgotten gave up their homes, their families, and many of them their lives, to obtain the liberty which we now enjoy and to establish this great nation of which we are all so justly proud. They suffered for food and clothing, and when marching to battle their lacerated feet left footprints of blood upon the snow. Their bodies, now turned to dust, were left in every State along the Atlantic coast from Massachusetts to South Carolina.

"At the battle of Long Island, when the Continental Army was utterly defeated, the Maryland Line was called upon to withstand the attack of the entire British forces to cover the retreat of the rest of the army. Nobly did they withstand the assault and thereby saved the remnant of the patriot forces, but in so doing they lost 250 out of about 400 men who composed the Line.

"Is it not right that these heroes should be remembered and that a monument should be erected to the memory of the men 'behind the guns?' The patriotic societies that have been established in recent years are doing a noble work in rescuing from oblivion the memory of these brave soldiers who 'having fought a good fight do now rest from their labors,' but 'whose works live after them.'"

Mr. Williams referred to the Peggy Stewart incident, and then concluded:

"This monument will be an object lesson to us, as to the generations to come after us, to show that patriotism and love of country are honored by all and that the self-denial and suffering hero who bleeds and dies for his country is held in grateful remembrance. It will also be an incentive to us to so honestly and faithfully administer the government that we may hand down to the generations to come after us the noble heritage received by us from our fathers with its glory untarnished and with our flag still waving over a free, brave and patriotic people."

MRS. DONALD McLEAN, THE SILVER-VOICED.

A Notable Oration by Maryland's Most Distinguished Daughter, Now of New York.

President Warfield in a graceful speech introduced Mrs. McLean as a Marylander, though now a daughter of the Empire State by adoption. "You all know her," he said, "and must love and respect her, not only as one of the most patriotic and brilliant women of dear old Maryland, but for the relation she bears to that noble old Roman Judge John Ritchie, of Frederick." Mrs. McLean was, before her marriage, Miss Emily Ritchie, Daughter of Judge John Ritchie, and a niece of Judge Albert Ritchie, the latter occupying a seat on the stand near her. Mrs. McLean smilingly arose and gracefully accepted the encomiums showered upon her by President Warfield.

Mrs. McLean's Address.

Mrs. McLean's address was, in part, as follows:

"It goes without saying, Mr. President, that all who are here are glad to be here, and to some the day comes with peculiar happiness, because to them it is the realization of a patriotic dream—the tangibility of a moment long hoped for—and there are here distinguished guests, as is the President-General of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, from that Empire State which I now claim as mine; but amid them all I think there is not one to whom this day gives such poignant pleasure, no one who is so fervently glad as am I to be here, because I have come home. Are you all patriots? So, I trust, am I. Do you revere the heroic dead? So, indeed, do I. Do you strive and so live in these days as to be worthy the undying heritage of those who have bequeathed their revolutionary blood to us?

"Thus do I strive, but beneath all this exalted sentiment stirs one tenderer, personal feeling—the feeling of a daughter who has come home to her father's house. Into the ocean of this day's patriotism run a thousand rivulets of personal association and affection. Up in the zenith of this day's glory, behind the glowing sun, but always burning there, are a multitude of silver stars which symbolize the unquenchable memories of my happy youth. And so I have come home, and as evidence that the giddy, glittering opulent city, New York, which now claims me as its denizen—"a citizen of no mean city"—I would assure you that Fifth Avenue has never eclipsed North Charles Street in my regard.

But I would be an ingrate were I not to express my appreciation, my true affection for the great Empire State, which has so warmly welcomed me, which has called me its own in my work and my energies, and to which I do give my heartiest efforts, and to say that the presence of the President-General of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Walter Seth Logan, gives me pride as a New Yorker and pride as a Marylander. The relations between our Society and his, in New York, are warm, and I know he is as glad to receive Maryland hospitality as Maryland is to extend it."

Tribute to Colonel Griffith

After paying tribute to Colonel Griffith's brilliant success in accomplishing the rearing of this monument, and after felicitating President Warfield and officers of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution upon the oratory of the day, Mrs. McLean Said:

"And what has Maryland done in these historic records? Rhode Island declared religious liberty; so did Maryland! New england inveighed against the stamp tax; so did Maryland! And in 1765, ten years before the first gun of the Revolution, the 'twelve immortals' declared from the bench the illegality of tea tax, and when war came, what then?

"Then the Maryland Line!

"The Maryland Line —stretching from the wooded hills of Long Island to the victorious plains of Yorktown—the Maryland Line, staining carmine with its blood the green fields of the North and the cotton fields of the South, slaughtered, killed, yet never conquered!

"The Maryland Line, dead today, yet deathless; speechless today, yet speaking with a thousand fiery tongues. The Maryland Line, formed of mortal man, transformed into immortal fame!

"And, Mr. President, you who hear the honored name of Warfield; when your ancestor forced Captain Stewart to light the torch which burned the Peggy Stewart, he lighted yet another torch. As Scottish chieftains in days of old kindled battle-fires from hill to hill to warn of coming war, so did the torch

Warfield forced into Stewart's hand, cause the flame of war to glow on Maryland's green-walled hills and light the country through its dark years to triumphant victory.

"But do you think that because Maryland bore such heroic sons in olden days she is now a barren mother? Not so. Eternal youth is on her brow—joyful fecundity within her. Wedded to her great spouse, the nation, Maryland gladly bears in these latter days a noble son, and 'remembers no more the anguish' for joy that such a child cometh into the world. She willingly lends him to his country to serve and bring it glory; but he is her own darling child, and her arms protect him.

"Maryland gives another son to the old line, a Maryland Line—stretching now from Arctic regions to torrid Santiago, and the name of that son is Schley.

"Naught can harm him, for all his country-people rise up and call him blessed!

"So, great and beloved Maryland, rest serene upon thine azure mountains; lave thy feet withir the sparkling waves of the Chesapeake; hark to the breaking waves dash high upon New England's rockbound coast! Hear the rush of the sea against the gates of the Empire State and its imperial city! List to the soft and balmy breezes of the South and to the shrieking tornado of the West, but rest content in the knowledge that the eyes of every State in this our Union are turned to thee because, wellnigh as great as Revolutionary patriots, thou hast given to thy country a patriot poet—Key. He has made more precious the nation's emblem; he has christened the nation's flag; and be satisfied, oh Maryland! that thy sons and daughters are as lustrous as the stars upon the blue, and that all States turn toward the protecting stripes and folds of their own Star Spangled Banner."

MR. LOGAN SEES PROBLEMS.

Says Czolgoszs Are Harder to Deal With Than George IIIs.

Mr. Walter Seth Logan, of New York, President-General of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, said:

"I am a pretty good judge of patriots," Mr. Logan said. "I know some in every section of the country. But of all I don't think there is anyone who can lay greater claim to being a patriot than Colonel Ridgely Griffith. We of New York have an especially soft spot in our hearts for Griffith. He came to New York and gave us our monument. New York is proud of many things, but prouder of none than of that shaft which the Maryland Sons of the American Revolution reared a few years ago in Prospect Park, in the Borough of Brooklyn, in honor of Maryland's heroic dead who fell to save the American Army. New York has her own 400, but it is not a 400 like that.

"The Light Brigade that charged at Balaklava was composed of the ordinary material of which soldiers are made; the Maryland 400 that charged on that fatal day on Long Island had in their veins the best blood of the best families of their native State.

"The Maryland regiment went down to almost certain death with the knowledge that their army was defeated and with only a hope that they might by their sacrifice gain an hour in which it might escape. They gained that hour, and it has been truly said that it was the most important hour in American history—perhaps in the history of the world.

"I think we have more troublous questions to settle today than our ancestors had in the Revolution. I think the Czolgoszs are more difficult to deal with than the George IIIs. I believe that patriotism is required to suppress anarchy today, as it was to suppress despotism in the days of the Revolution."

RECEPTION AT MUSIC HALL.

A Brilliant Military and Social Gathering.

The reception at the Music Hall was as brilliant as the striking costumes of the military men and handsome toilets of the ladies could make it. A collation was served and a patriotic poem read by Mr. Francis P. Stevens.

(Extracts from Report.)

TO THE MARYLAND SOCIETY, S. A. R.

Baltimore, November 8, 1901.

Mr. President and Compatriots:—

The Committee on the Maryland Revolutionary Monument reports that the said monument was completed and transferred to the President of the Society on "Peggy Stewart Day," October 19, 1901. The Committees during the past ten years have at all times strictly observed the resolutions passed by the Society that no debt should be created for the said Society to pay, and the financial part of this report bears out this statement. It has been a long and difficult struggle to raise the amount necessary, and great praise is due to the following members of the Committees: The Hon. Francis P. Stevens, John R. Dorsey, and the late Col. Charles T. Holloway, who never faltered, but gave to your Chairman their aid on all occasions. These are the members by whose actions the money was raised that made possible the erection of the monument which could have been built five or six years ago, but for the appointment of the unwieldly committee of fifteen, of which a quorum of eight it was impossible to obtain except on two occasions. Your present Chairman has acted in the same capacity throughout the enterprise, and is thoroughly conversant with all that has occurred and would like to do full justice to the members of the earlier committees, but he understands from your President that it is contemplated to publish in pamphlet form the full proceedings. From the start the money raised has been held in the name of the Maryland Revolutionary Monument Committee and subject only to the joint order of its Chairman and Treasurer. The money has been invested in Baltimore City stock most of the time. In making investments your Chairman and Treasurer were guided to a great extent by the advice of the late George Coulter of Messrs. Roche & Coulter, who was an officer of your Society. That these investments were well made is shown by the fact, that not only has the large loss of the bazaar been made up, but the financial result after paying all debts for the erection of the monument, is a very large balance to be transferred to the Society. Mr. Coulter refused at all times to accept commissions on purchases of stock for your Committee.

The Work of the Committee for 1901.

The present Committee began work soon after its appointment and under resolution of the Society that the monument be erected at once, using the money on hand. An examination of the record of the proceedings of the Board of Managers will show that every action of the Committee, coming under the instructions contained in the resolutions of the Society, have been submitted to and received unanimous endorsement of the said Board. As soon as favorable action was taken by the Art Commission, upon an appeal made to him, Ex-Governor William Pinkney White had drawn by the City Law Department the ordinance according to the New Charter, and the said ordinance passed the City Council and was

approved by the Mayor, the Hon. Thomas G. Hayes, who has been the constant friend of your enterprise from the day when, as the Chairman of the finance Committee of the State Senate, he reported the appropriation of $5,000.00.

Even after the passage of the City Ordinance, attempts were made to take away the Mount Royal Plaza site, but the said attempts failed.

Immediately after action by the Art Commission, the Committee being assured that the said ordinance would certainly pass the City Council and be approved by the Mayor, proceeded to make the following contracts for the erection of the monument:

CONTRACTS.

1. Articles of Agreement between the Maryland Revolutionary Monument Committee and the Guilford and Waltersville Granite Company and Hodges & Leach, architects, also specifications for work and Contract Bond of said Company, are herewith filed, marked *Exhibit No. 1.*

It will be remembered by the members of the Board of Managers that at the time the design for the monument was submitted to them there were two drawings of the same monument, one of which was to cost for the granite part of same as per this contract. The Board and the Committee agreed upon the smaller of the two as within the amount of funds on hand and instructions were given to contract for the same, but your Chairman and the Architects after presenting to Mr. Robert Briesen, Secretary and Treasurer of the Granite Company, the great advantage as an advertisement to be derived by his company from the erection of the said monument, even if a loss was made, succeeded in signing the contract for the larger monument at the price named for the smaller. The carving on the monument has been executed by William Boyd, who did the splendid work on the Congressional Library at Washington. The granite used and the size of the blocks of same can hardly be equalled in the United States, in fact the greatest expert of granite work in the country, has said within the past week that in his experience he has found no granite and no work superior to that of the monument in Mt. Royal Plaza. The great liberality shown by the Granite Company during the execution of its contract, through their representative, Mr. Robert Briesen, must be brought to your attention.

Your Committee has felt obliged to mention these few of the many acts of liberality on the part of the said Granite Company, but is unable to express in language its very high appreciation of the manner in which the said Company has filled its contract. Although the loss of the said Granite Company under contract amounts to between two and three thousand dollars, during the past week Mr. Briesen replied to your Chairman's expression of regret for the same in the following words, viz: "Colonel, don't bother yourself about it, instead of a loss, we regard the contract as one of the best advertisements we ever made, before the cap-stone was on the monument, Philadelphia parties, who came to Baltimore to see the granite in the monument gave us a large contract, and we expect to get many others." Your Chairman is satisfied that you will be pleased to know that the liberality of the Granite Company is meeting a just reward.

2. Articles of Agreement between the Maryland Revolutionary Monument Committee and the Winslow Bros. Company of Chicago, Illinois, also specifications for work and Contract Bond of the said Company are herewith filed, marked *Exhibit No. 2.*

This contract is for the entire bronze work of the monument, the Statue of Liberty and four cast bronze tablets, all bronze, to be made of the very best quality of Government Standard Statuary mixture, castings of uniform thickness throughout, and free from all blemishes and defects.

This Company at the Paris Exposition Universalle, 1900, was awarded the Grand Prize and two Gold Medals in the contest against the bronze workers of the world. The splendid work of the Company speaks for itself. The company charged only the cost of the material and the actual expense of work.

The Architects.

What your Committeee should say in regard to the bitter, ungentlemanly attempt made against your young architects, Messrs. Hodges & Leach, perhaps had best be left unsaid. Let it be sufficient that when Stanford White, the great monument designer of this country, gave to their design his full approval, that jealousy met defeat and its proper reward.

Your Committee can only express their great appreciation of the faithful way the firm has performed its duties. If untiring watchfulness of every piece of work, of every stone used, of every line of carving, be a mark of what constitutes faithful architects, these duties which they have performed in regard to this contract entitles them to great consideration at all times.

Financial Report.

Committees have been appointed to examine the financial condition of the Monument Fund and have certified to the correctness of the same, and frequent reports have been made by the Monument Committees to the Society. Your Committee has on hand, after paying every debt for the erection of the monument, $858.79, which will be transferred to the Treasurer of the Society as soon as the books are examined and found correct.

Cost of Monument.

When the Chairman of your Committee was asked at a former meeting of the Society to state what would be the cost of the monument, he declined to answer, as his experience had taught him that always there are extra charges that come as surprises in such enterprises. Such has been the case in the erection of your monument, as shown by the extra foundation bill, the extra granite caused by the fall in the grade of the streets, and other expenses outside of the regular contract. It would be impossible for him to say now what it would cost to erect another exact copy of monument.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. Ridgely Griffith, Chairman.

The Subscribers to the Maryland Revolutionary Monument as shown by the Original Subscription List.

William Ridgely Griffith,
R. G. Mcgill,
W. T. Walters,
W. P. Clotworthy,
James A. Gary,
Ancient and Hon. Art Co. of Mass.,
Joseph L. Brent,
Thomas M. Lanahan,
E. Austin Jenkins,
Samuel H. Shriver,
Nelson Perin,
Baltimore City,
Ross R. Winans,
Henry Sonneborn & Co.,
Col. A. J. Pritchard,
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E. Levering & Co.,
Douglas H. Thomas,
James S. Gary & Son,
G. W. Hunt,
G. W. Gail,
Gen. John Gill,
William Keyser,
Michael Jenkins,
State of Maryland,
Robert A. Wooldridge,
G. W. Hyde,
Michael Jenkins, Baltimore County.

Among the subscribers to the fund for the ceremonies, parade and reception were the following:

REPORT OF WM. H. GILL, TREASURER OF FUNDS, OCTOBER 19TH.

Mrs. Thos. Hill,
Edwin Warfield,
Geo. W. Hyde,
Harry A. Parr,
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Albert Jones,
Alex. Shaw,
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Geo. W. Hyde, (additional)
National Building Supply Co.,
M. W. Blair, of Iowa,
J. Noble Stockett,
Ruxton M. Ridgely.

The Maryland Society.

The Maryland Society of the Sons of the Revolution was organized April 20, 1889, in the Senate Chamber at Annapolis, Md. On June 10, 1889, the Society met in the same place and changes were made in the Constitution and the name altered to "The Maryland Society, Sons of the American Revolution." The annual meeting is held on "Peggy Stewart Day," October 19th.

Incorporators.

General Bradley Tyler Johnson,
*Hon. Edward White LeCompte,
*Lieut. James Cephas Cresap, U. S. N.,
*William Francis Cregar,
John Richardson Dorsey,
Francis Putnam Stevens,
George Norbury Mackenzie.

*Messrs. LeCompte, Cresap and Cregar, deceased.

The Officers.

1889–'90.

President, Hon. Edward White LeCompte,
Vice-President, Francis Henry Stockett,
Secretary, Daniel Richard Randall,
Treasurer, Lieut. James Cephas Cresap, U. S. N.,
Registrar and Historian, William Francis Cregar.

1890–'91.

President, General Bradley Tyler Johnson,
Vice-President, Francis Henry Stockett,
Secretary, John Richardson Dorsey,
Treasurer, Francis Putnam Stevens,
Registrar and Historian, *William Francis Cregar,
Registrar and Historian, †George Norbury Mackenzie.

*Died December 12, 1890. †Elected January, 1891.

1891–'92.

President, General Bradley Tyler Johnson,
Vice-President, Francis Henry Stockett,
Secretary, John Richardson Dorsey,
Treasurer, Francis Putnam Stevens,
Registrar and Historian, George Norbury Mackenzie.

1892–'93.

President, General Bradley Tyler Johnson,
Vice-President, Francis Henry Stockett,
Secretary, John Richardson Dorsey,
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President, Hon. Philip Dandridge Laird,
Vice-President, Col. William Ridgely Griffith,
Secretary, John Richardson Dorsey,
Treasurer, A. Warfield Monroe,
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Secretary, John Richardson Dorsey,
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Registrar and Historian, John Silver Hughes.

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President, Col. William Ridgely Griffith,
Vice-President, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent,
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Treasurer, Capt. Alex. D. B. Courtenay,
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Constitution changed to three Vice-Presidents.

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President, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent,
Vice-President, Col. Charles Thomas Holloway,
" John Warfield,
" Col. Charles Marshall,
Secretary, James Davidson Iglehart, M. D.,
Treasurer, Capt. Alex. D. B. Courtenay,
Registrar and Historian, Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D.

1897–'98.

President, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brent,
Vice-President, Col. Charles T. Holloway,
" John Warfield,
" Douglas H. Thomas,
Secretary, James Davidson Iglehart, M. D.,
Treasurer, Capt. Alex. D. B. Courtenay,
Registrar and Historian, Albert Kimberly Hadel, M. D.

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1899–1900.

President, Col. William Ridgely Griffith,
Vice-President, Hon. Edwin Warfield,
" Hon. Francis Putnam Stevens,
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Vice-President, William Harrison Gill,
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